The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 126. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 7-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11200
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10600
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	1100	.....	
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11200
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL [illegible]

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
„ LONDON ..	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Tamakura Maru	T. Mori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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HANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
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W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1,205	Thu. 31st July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 1st Aug	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 31st July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SOUTHERN & EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	5388	Saturday 26th July
†PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	„ 21st „
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

26th July, 1913.
161

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM — EXPERIENCE
GAS — AND
ELECTRICITY — EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hamam St., Fort.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
264

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

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72, Apollo Street, Fort,
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28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

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Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE — LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims paid over	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
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Sajours: Anatomical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21	12
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Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26	4
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Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13	2

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
869

ESTABLISHED 1885. — BY APPOINTMENT. — ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured agnst all Risks at low Premiums).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
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CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers.)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.
Manager for India: **G. M. Rose.**

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„ 2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„ 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	„ 50	„ 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent,

Office: - **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2652. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting).

(B). POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, 4 days. 3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.

SECOND MEETING, 3 days. 20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.

Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.

Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... „ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
Lady ..... „ 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public on behalf of our clients Messrs. Dayabhai Jugjiwandas Jariwalla and Dhanji Keshav that the firm of Messrs. D. Theal and Co., wherein our clients were carrying on business as Railway Contractors in partnership with Messrs. C. A. Theal, Rajaram Vithal and Rajaram Shankar has been dissolved as from the 4th day of July, 1913. Our clients have since then been carrying on business as Railway contrators in partnership with each other in the name of Messrs. Dhunji Dayabhai and Co.

Dated the 25th day of July, 1913.

MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Dayabhai J. Jariwalla & Dhunji Keshav.
0319

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 2nd August, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1913.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1913.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Friday the 1st August to Saturday the 9th August, 1913, both days inclusive. 0320

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker Jahiwalla of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant has contracted to sell his undermentioned properties to our client, Seth Shroopchundji Hookamchandji.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Brotherhood of Sanctissimo Sacramento containing by admeasurement 211 4/9th square yards or thereabouts together with the building or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay formerly in the registration sub-district of Bhuleshwar but now in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 1942 and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Choonilal Motilal, on or towards the East partly by a small shed containing certain shops belonging to the Brotherhood of Sanctissimo Sacramento and partly by a terrace belonging to the house of the said Choonilal Motilal, on or towards the South by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by Cavel Street.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Brotherhood of Sanctissimo Sacramento containing by admeasurement 182 square yards or thereabouts together with a dwelling house or building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi road, formerly within the sub-district of Bhuleshwar but now in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 1941, Street Nos. 288-290 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property firstly hereinbefore described and partly by a shed containing certain shops belonging to the Brotherhood of Sanctissimo Sacramento, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Karsan Bhaichand and on or towards the West by Cavel Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1913.

JEHANGIR METHA & SOMJEE,
0318 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

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AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, POWVALLA STREET.

High Court.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 508 of 1911.

Shivshanker Vasudeo Talpade, Minor .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others ..... Defendants.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the Consent Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, Powvalla Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 91, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla, and now to Dossabhai Rustomji Daruvala, on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cowasji Sorabji Powvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai, and on or towards the South by the private road, leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan. Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office, at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of over 500 Articles of Jewellery and Indian Curiosities.

SALE TO COMMENCE FROM 31ST. JULY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st July and subsequent days until the clearance of the whole stock, every day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will dispose off by Public Auction, without reserve at their Rooms, in the old "Times of India" Building, El. Circle Fort, the entire stock-in-trade of a jeweller's shop, closing partnership account, consisting of the very valuable jewellery such as necklaces, bracelets, broaches, earrings, nose studs, sleeve links, buttons, scarf pins, rings, buckles, pencils, lockets, muff chains, charms, pendents, gold ear studs, clips, cigar cutters, silver and gun metal cigar cases, match covers, card cases, umbrella handles, silver and rold gold watches, Indian curiousities and other fancy articles too numerous to detail.

The above jewellery will be on view from Monday the 28th.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 26th July, 1913. 259

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, cupboards, hatstands, wall brackets, book stands, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, sewing machines, ironsafes, phonographs, etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoola Mulla Abdulally:—

1 Vertical double ram pump, size of suction 3in. by 3in.

By order of the Post Master-General Bombay unserviceable articles. Such as canvas and drill bags, leather mallets and bags, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoolla Mulla Abdulally:—

1 D'Dion (second-hand) 6 h.p. two seated motor car, No. 1728.
1 D'Dion 8 to 10 h.p. motor car.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1913. 251

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The Patter Comedian will this week give a double turn.

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Wiffles will show us how a Cinema scene is made.

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The world's news of two weeks will be told this week.

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BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 25, 0·09 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 25, ·49 in.

Fall since June 1, 57·09 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16·44 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m of 25 July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0.10	66·56
G. T. Hospital ..	0.07	65.37
J. J. Hospital ..	0.16	68·02
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 25th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	93·3	88·0	72	..	..	..
Do. (22nd) ..	96·8	88·3	81	..	..	−0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd) ..	93·3	87·1	85	..	..	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102·3	84·0	76	..	5·70	+3·77
Rawalpindi ..	102·4	82·6	85	..	6·96	−1·38
Lahore ..	100·4	84·2	80	..	8·29	+2·09
Sirsa ..	99·3	84·0	62	..	11·36	+6·56
Ambala ..	92·5	76·9	99	1·35	16·90	+7·38
Delhi ..	97·0	83·8	92	0·14	9·03	−0·96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99·5	79·0	85	0·63	5·14	−5·18
Mainpuri ..	96·8	79·6	88	0·17	5·07	−3·57
Jhansi ..	95·1	79·5	79	0·27	3·54	−10·78
Cawnpore ..	93·6	79·0	87	0·13	8·30	−4·07
Allahabad ..	91·6	77·5	87	0·46	9·43	−4·90
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105·1	83·3	77	..	1·08	+0·07
Karachi ..	87·0	80·0	79	..	8·68	+5·32
Ajmer ..	89·6	78·2	89	..	7·26	−0·64
Jaipur ..	96·7	79·1	82	..	9·83	+1·57
Kotah ..	89·1	77·6	75	0·10	4·56	−2·07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87·5	78·0	80	..	19·86	+[illegible]
Dwarka ..	85·8	80·7	81	..	10·67	[illegible]
Veraval ..	82·6	78·8	87	..	22·66	+1·[illegible]
Rajkot ..	88·6	73·8	77	..	17·73	+4·[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90·0	76·3	81	..	27·77	+19·49
Surat ..	86·9	77·6	96	0·05	27·11	+4·70
Ahmedabad ..	89·6	76·7	92	0·06	19·46	+4·62
Deesa ..	83·3	75·4	93	0·12	14·36	+4·83
Neemuch ..	84·9	73·0	83	..	10·12	−0·84
Indore ..	84·1	71·6	93	0·09	11·93	−1·82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	82·3	74·3	94	0·50	14·81	−7·46
Saugor ..	81·8	73·1	95	0·31	13·08	−5·46
Hoshangabad ..	88·1	75·4	89	0·04	13·62	−5·07
Khandwa ..	86·7	75·1	84	0·06	19·20	+6·56
Akola ..	89·2	74·5	82	0·26	14·25	+0·64
Amraoti ..	83·8	73·3	94	0·03	19·26	+4·77
Nagpur ..	86·1	73·8	95	0·56	21·58	+1·06
Chanda ..	86·0	74·0	92	0·60	26·48	+4·56
Raipur ..	81·7	73·6	92	0·50	16·07	−4·43
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83·9	79·1	87	0·09	57·09	+16·44
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	79·9	82	0·01	55·15	−3·59
Mormugao ..	81·0	74·2	90	2·02	67·56	+11·26
Karwar ..	83·2	75·0	85	1·74	65·57	−6·12
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86·4	73·1	90	..	9·78	+1·22
Ahmednagar ..	82·1	70·6	83	0·05	16·12	+8·27
Poona ..	77·5	70·5	83	0·13	18·79	+8·47
Sholapur ..	85·8	75·7	84	0·18	9·31	+0·93
Bijapur ..	87·7	70·8	82	..	8·52	+3·41
Belgaum ..	76·3	66·5	97	0·42	18·00	−3·32
Aurangabad ..	81·9	69·7	95	0·25	14·36	+3·76
Nizamabad (Indur).	86·9	72·2	83	0·87	25·86	+12·91
Hyderabad ..	89·3	74·2	77	..	8·96	−0·33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85·8	74·3	83	0·44	60·78	−8·39
Calicut ..	85·3	76·1	93	0·26	48·89	−10·78
Cochin ..	84·7	74·2	90	0·87	43·54	−3·65
Colombo ..	85·0	77·5	84	..	11·19	−0·69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam ..	93·8	77·7	73	0·03	4·34	−5·40
Bellary ..	87·5	74·8	69	0·03	3·07	−0·36
Cuddapah ..	95·0	78·0	66	..	4·00	−2·13
Madras ..	100·0	83·0	56	..	2·53	−2·57
Bangalore ..	81·3	64·3	85	..	8·00	+1·89
Coimbatore ..	89·4	73·3	87	..	2·65	−0·06
Trichinopoly ..	96·6	79·3	50	..	1·25	−1·20
Negapatam ..	98·2	78·7	64	..	1·15	−1·72

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 25th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Ambala has had 1·35" and Delhi 0,14. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi; minimum temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.17", Agra 0.63", Jhansi 0.27", Cawnpore 0.13 and Allahabad 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore and Raipur have had 0.50" each, Saugor 0.31", Akola 0·26", Nagpur 0.56" and Chanda 0·60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 2.02" and Karwar 1.74". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.13", Sholapur 0.18", Belgaum 0.42", Aurangabad 0.25" and Nizamabad 0987". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab, the United Provinces, the eastern half of the Central Provinces, the south Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, north Gujarat and south Rajputana. Rainfall has been insignificant in the north Konkan and very light in north Gujarat and Rajputana but has increased in Malabar, the south Konkan, the United and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The increase in the rainfall in the east Central Provinces appears to be due to the westward advance of the storm which was reported yesterday to have formed over Deltaic Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces; local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; some showers in the Punjab, Rajputana, West Central India and possibly Gujarat.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Persia, which left Aden on the afternoon of the 20th experienced up to Long. 51° E light variable wind with overcast or cloudy skies, south-westery or confused swell; up to Long. 59½° E fresh to strong south-westerly wind, sea and swell and generally clear weather; up to Long. 66° E strong south-westerly wind, high sea and swell, with overcast skies; up to Long. 71°E fresh west-south-westerly wind, high following sea, with overcast skies and occasional light rain or rain-squalls; till arrival this morning moderate or gentle west south-westerly wind, high south-westerly swell and cloudy skies. Normal monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

S. S. Persia :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from London, reports strong south-west monsoon and high sea from Socotra.

S. S. Castalia :—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Liverpool, reports strong monsoon and high sea.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 25.

The storm which was yesterday over the deltaic Bengal has commenced to move westwards and has its centre this morning near Chaibassa in Chota Nagpur. Heavy rain has fallen south of its path. The Arabian sea current continued active.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Central India east and east of the Central Provinces; fairly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, west of the Central Provinces, on the west coast and in the Bombay Deccan; and local in east and North Punjab and east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma.

Tavoy reports three inches; Moulmein two, Kyaukpyu four, Akyab six Cox's Bazar three, Barisal one and a half, Darjeeling two, Cuttack, five Balasore eight, False Point six, Sambalpur and Chaibassa two, Ranchi one and a half Darbhanga and Gaya one, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Bareilly and Agra half, Chakrata three, Amballa and Murree one and a half, Mount Abu one, Nowgong three-quarters Pendra one, Marmagoa two and Nizamabad three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in the Central Provinces and Central India.

Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports a strong monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

STORMY WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 25.

High winds were blowing in Calcutta last evening, which rapidly increased in force, and culminated about midnight in a westerly gale. The winds afterwards subsided when heavy rains set in. It will probably be found that the storm has passed inland during the night and to eastward of Calcutta.

The following was issued in the "Telegraph Gazette" last evening at 7 p. m:—A cyclonic storm in the Bay, which is severe for the time of the year, is still on the coast about 50 miles east of Saugor Island. It appears to be travelling slowly north or N.-W. and will probably pass over or to east of Calcutta within next 24 hours. Danger signal No. 9 has been hoisted at Calcutta and the river ports in place of day signal No. 7.

Sea at the head of the Bay is very high and winds are probably of hurricane force near the centre of the disturbance.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 24th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·614
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	.. „	78·3
Dew Point	.. „	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	.. „	0·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	..	9·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do.	.. „	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	.. miles	311
Fall of Rain ..	.. inches	0·78
Total fall during month..	.. „	31·24
Total fall during year ..	.. „	57·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July ..	.. „	0·04

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 25th July, 1913, was 29·836 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Sat.	26	m 4 7	24 16
		3 55 a	25 8
Sun.	27	m 5 9	24 14
		4 41 a	25 1
Mon.	28	m 6 23	24 5
		5 37 a	24 8
Tues.	29	m 7 47	24 11
		6 46 a	24 6
Wed.	30	m 9 9	25 1
		8 13 a	24 8
Thurs.	31	9 59	27 1
		9 22	25 4

1913	Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	26	m 9 30	20 5
		10 34 a	18 5
Sun.	27	m 10 27	21 3
		11 34 a	18 4
Mon.	28	m 11 59	21 11
		m 0 39	17 11
Tues.	29	1 45 a	21 11
		m 1 43	17 3
Wed.	30	3 3 a	21 5
Thurs.	31	2 44	16 6
		3 59	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset..
26. (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
27. (Sun.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
28. (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
29. (Tues..)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m,
30. (Wed.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
31. (Thurs.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28-1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

CATARACT VICTIM'S MISADVENTURE.

BANDAGED PATIENT THROWN OUT OF WINDOW.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Vasanji Ranchhorji Desai (75), a native of Surat.

The deceased, it appeared, was operated on the left eye on Tuesday last for cataract in Dr. Banaji's private hospital at Masjid Bunder Road and both his eyes were bandaged. He was orered not to leave his bed but at 3 a.m. yesterday he went the lavotary and fell out of the window on the second floor as the parapet was only two feet.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Consols 2½ per cent	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fes. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	84½
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·46
Bar Silver spot ..	27¾
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27-7/16
Closing tone of Silver :—China Buying--Biz has been done at 1/16 under the fixed rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	64 3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about	£425,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 9-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7/9
Interest day to day loans ..	2⅜
Interest 7 day market loans ..	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 25.

The Government Paper Market remained weak to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96-9-6 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-7 for 31st July delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood annas 2-6 less.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond were placed at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained steady and a rise of a few points was noticed in some shares. Colaba improved to Rs. 1,500 for August and Rs. 1,510 for September. Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,495. David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 362-8 to Rs. 370 for August.

Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 587-8.

Crescent declined to Rs. 123-4.

Swans remained firm at Rs. 301-4.

Finlay advanced to Rs. 372-8.

Chinas improved to Rs. 755.

There was no doing in Press Shares.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 64-4.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares improved to Rs. 660.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,670 x. d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Share stood at Rs. 900.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 24.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Total Bullion £38'700,000. Increase £500,000
Public Deposits £11,500,000. Increase £1,100,000
Other do. £40,100,000. Decrease £600,000
Govt. Securities £12,800,000. Unchanged.
Other securities £29,200,000. Increase £100,000
Notes & Gold £27,700,000. Increase £400,000
The Bank Reserve is 54 % of the Liabilities.
Arrivals.—Weisenfels, Ville de Bordeaux.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL July 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	50 ..
Total Day's Imports	1,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool, Cotton Spot :—Easier, fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet-Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull-inactive.	
Mid. Americans	6.64d.
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	9'50d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at costing time).	Aug. 11'65 / Oct. 11'33
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 11'67 / Oct 11'33
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 11'70 / Oct 11'39

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
J. A.	6'42	6'38
A. S.	6'34	6'31
S. O.	6'20	6'17
O. N.	6'15	6'13
N. D.	6'11	6.08
D. J.	6'11	6.08
J. F.	6'11	6.08
F. M.	6.12	6.10
M. A.	6.13	6'11
A. M.	6'14	6'12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	..Barely steady
Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'38	6.35
A. S.	6'31	6.28
S. O.	6'17	6.15
O. N.	6'13	6,10
N. D.	6'08	6.05
D. J.	6'08	6.05
J. F.	6'08	6.05
F. M.	6'10	6,08
M. A.	6'11	6.09

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York, August, 11'62. Previous closing price 11'89.
Futures at New York, October, 11'30. Previous closing price 11'36.
Declined owing to Songs unloading and advanced partially on covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12'15. Previous price 12'35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1-16. Previous price 12⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans August 11'55. Previous price 11'70.
Futures at New Orleans October 11'34. Previous price 11'41'
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½
Demand Bills 4'86¾.
Silver Commercial Bar 59 1-8

Major Harvey, I.M.S., has been confirmed as head of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, in succession to Colonel Sir David Semple who has retired from the appointment.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 25.

The local market is dull and declining. There is a small inquiry for actuals at low rates by local spinners as well as by exporters for Europen. The American market for near position shows a heavy decline. The bearish attitude of the local trading public still multiply their short sales, though the values are highly susceptible to any adverse conditions that may arise.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	224	2 8	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	230	22[illegible]	..	do.
Do,	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	227	219	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	225	2.5	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	258	245	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	255	245	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	248	238	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	245	235	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	234	224	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	238	228	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	285	275	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	225	215	..	..
* Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	245	..
Westerns, Churks ..	..	..	254	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	260	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	257	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapoor	..	..	..	..

* F. G. F. 235

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference.
Receipts for the week	13,019	13,460	— 441
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 24th July	27,28,443	24,75,567	+ 2,47,876
Shipment for the week :—Europe	23,741	5,176	+ 18,565
China Japan & Coast Ports	1,300	nil	+ 1,300
Total	25,041	5,176	+ 19,865
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 24th July			
Europe	4,70,895	3,61,664	+ 1,09,231
China	46,278	35,316	+ 10,962
Japan	9,13,602	8,35,328	+ 78,274
Coast Ports	27,090	24,718	+ 2,372
Total	14,57,865	12,57,026	+ 2,00,839

Afloat in Harbour:—Europe 565 4,210 —3,645
China, Japan and Coast Ports 10,027 1,879 + 8,148
Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12 July 1913. 17,958 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept 1912 to 19th July 1913. 10,768 bales.

Bombay, 25th July, 1913.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 24.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65⅝ Copper Braziers £ 98¼ ; Yellow Metal 6 ¾

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship, 52⅜ ;July-August; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 53½ ; July, August; Antwerp ; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship, 49 : July-August; Hamberg , sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45⅜ ; August ; September Antwerp ; done, strong Linceed Calcutta 46-6 July-August ; London, done, firm, (yesterdays 46,) Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 45¼ ; July-August ; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 7 : July-August, Hull ; sellers ; firm.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchanged :—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C, I. F. 38½ July-August ; London, sellers, Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C. I. F. 38 ; July-August ; Hall ; done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, Per 492 lbs; C. I. F. 37⅛ ; July-August ; London ; Rubbers Para Rubber 3-6½, any sell, ers quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6½-August; sellers, quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-6 ; sellers, Oct.-Dec. ; steady, moderate biz, Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-9 ; sellers ; Jan.-March. Higher prices asked but no biz. German Beet-root 8-1 ; August ; sellers, 9-1¾ : sellers, Oet. Dec. Opened dull closed quiet. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India : 13-4½ , sellers. Nov.-December. Quiet slight advance. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay :—no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Quiet, unchanged.

THEFT AT WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Mrs. S. L. Thorby, residing at Rafya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 248 from her dressing table yesterday morning between 1-30 and 6-30 o'clock.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,670XD
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	68 4
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/4
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
Mercantile Bank £ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld.£ 4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60/4

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	1.7
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	230-8
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,2_8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	287-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,12-5
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	7925
China Silk ..	..	20	,755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,510
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	123-4
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	370
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	•140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	587/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,635
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	372/8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	795
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,495
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,185
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil,	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix ..	Jan. July.	7½	167/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,90_
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1417/8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	128/12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	301-4
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,720
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	185
Vishnu Cotton C. ..	..	Nil.	465
Vishnu Cotton P. ..	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	615
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	25_

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	50_
Breul's Cawnpore ..	..	6%	123
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	13⅛
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Manmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6 o/o	13/
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	124/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	607/8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Samankus ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Re. ..			
Badham Pile ..			94XD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug		35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	660
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. P.	Feb.-Aug	..	175/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. O.		3	193
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O.	Mar.-Sep.	5	247/8
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P.	Sep.-Oct.	6 %	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Ju.	30H.yr.	
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	115
			315
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30	
		1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100	..		
Indian Cotton Oil Company O New Issue 25	..	..	100
	..	..	25
Indian Cotton Oil Company P 100	March.	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..		107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co.P..	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	402/10
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	880
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 %	22
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	..	Nil.	92/8
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	Jan &	..	191
Tata Iron Steel Co. P.	July	..	172
Tata Hydro Electric	..	..	900
O 600	..	4 %	897/8
P 600	..	..	..
Thacker & Co. ..	May..	24 %	198XD
Telephone Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co ..	..	Rs. 15	492-8XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price CD—Com-dividend XD Ex-dividend.

MANCHESTER AND PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 25.

There is some life in the market. Demand of course is still not very encouraging, but the week shows increased activity. No doubt, the current month ought to show more vigorous selling, but each succeeding week opens brighter prospects and the market may have in the very near future to deal with favourable reports.

Prospects as regards the settlement of the "Umpire" question are equally brighter. To the last letter of the Association, the Chamber has addressed a conciliatory reply, attempting their best to meet the wishes of the Association, and the Bombay merchants have again showed an amicable spirit, by acting to a large extent on the lines proposed by the Chamber. The Association has nominated its President with full powers to meet a representative of the Chamber, and it is believed these two gentlemen will once for all see this question settled.

Home reports speak of poor trade, as practically all markets are holding off for the present. A revival of trade is not expected for a month or so, as much depended upon the reports about the growing crop. It is argued that a pause at the present time will do no harm, as most markets no doubt are well supplied with their requirements.

Greys.—Undoubtedly there is better activity. Prices are maintained, though the standard marks have not experienced a rise in prices corresponding to the drop already reported. Possibly this is due to the huge stock with the buyers, and the reports that some of the large firms are holding stocks in the line, the dealers consequently being more anxious to be light of their holdings than minimising their losses on the same. In one of the best known standard marks of a big house, the stock is said to be very heavy and the loss to the dealer equally very great.

Whites.—In these the market has shown more activity. Some sales of 27 and 32 inches 18 yards, low counts Nainsooks were effected for the Delhi and Amratsar markets, but at poor rates. In Mulls, the markets have been responsible for equally good purchases, particularly in Blue Heading Mulls of 38 to 48 inches 18 yards, 14 by 10 counts and in 32 and 36 inches, 20 yards. There has also been some free inquiry for 58 inches 20 yards, Red end Mulls, which appear to be light in stock, whilst in price they are showing a tendency to cover the drop experienced some weeks back. In Shirtings some parcels of 35 inches 40 yards of the value of Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4 have been sold for the Delhi and Amratsar markets.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—Retail inquiry is active and more buying for the Madras market is reported. A couple of styles, meant particularly for this market, are however not inquired after, though offered at a loss. Dealers have a good stock of these and the want of demand for the same is discouraging. In dyed goods prices keep steady, and sales are fair.

Fancies.—The market keeps steady. We have again to report some good sales in low Fancies at prices which, if not very paying, mean at least no loss to the dealers.

Dhooties.—Here too, retail inquiry is visible, in spite of high prices and distant deliveries required, dealers appear anxious sellers.

Yarns.—Ordinary enquiry is prevalent in the market. Some further sales are to be reported, by a couple of English Houses. 2/40s. Grey cross reels have been sold at 12 3/8 whilst 2/80s. Grey at 2¼ a lb. 2/60s. Grey and bleached are reported to have been sold at 17¾ and 18¾, respectively; whilst a few parcels of 30s. Waler Twist have been backed at 10 3/8.

Manchester thus appears to be easier and we would not be much surprised if spinners see their way to accept still lower prices. It is quite possible Bombay dealers will now be anxious to watch the market, before rushing in for further purchases.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 26.

566. *Arms.*—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifles, all long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

567. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

568. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

569. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 28th instant and "G" Company recruits on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7-30, a. m. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

570. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-45 p. m.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7 a. m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

571. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30. p. m.

572. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. Sunday 27th July. Distances, 300 Yards deliberate, 300 Yards, Wantage, 400 Yards Figure 4. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a. m, daily. July 29th, Tuesday, August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

573 *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 7498 Vol. A. L. Ferreira, "C" Company ; No. 7499 Vol. E. C. Halliburn and No. 7500 Vol. V. M. Halliburn to "F" Company.

The undernamed having re-joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6521 Vol. J. B. Gidney, No. 7019 Vol. C. W. Gidney & No. 6789 Vol. A. Thorne.

574. *Leave.*—2nd Lieut. H. L. Cass is granted leave of absence from 25th July to 24th August 1913.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th

S. S. Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool July 3
S. S. Persia	Bradshaw	London July 4
S. S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull June 25
S. S. Koweit	Brewis	Reunion July 11

DEPARTURES.

July 25th

S.S. Salamis	Rodger	Port Said for order
S.S. Kybfels	Frisins	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their partclearances on Friday:—

S. S. Bombay Maru	Tosawa	Kobe
S.S. Ferrara	Feathers	Ahwaz etc

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—

Steamer *	Ischie	for	Genoa etc
"	Firoozi	for	Jeddah
"	Rinaldo	for	Hull etc

* To arrive.

S. S. Castalia.—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Liverpool July 3rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia.—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, arrived in the harbour on Friday from London July 3rd with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rinaldo.—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hull June 25th with a general cargo.

S. S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Reunion, July 11th, with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain M. Tozawa, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 719 tons, Captain T. Feathers, will sail to-day for Ahivaz, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta passed Perim and is due to arrive in Bombay early morning of the 30th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, July 25, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer......Capt...........Agent
A, Homayun........Mirch..........T. M. & Co
B. City of Birmingham...........Houghton... K. N. & Co.
C. & R. Dido........Williams........J. F. & Co.
L. & E, Neuerfels..Fiericke....W.& A. G.& Co.
F. Markgraf......Tantyen....A. Strandis & Co
H. Lindula..........Walk..........M. M & Co
K. City of Bristol.... Henderson....K. N. & Co.
M. Arcadia......Barchum....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
N. Baron Balfour..Symonds..W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Salient......Westcott........S. Smidt & Co
P. Clan Sinclair......Smith........J. F. & Co.
Q. Abydos...... Davies.... B. & A. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Inani..........Penbertny........K. N. & Co
2. Castalia......Mitchell......W. & A. G. & Co.
3 City of Bombay....Leary........K. N. & Co.
4 Hidalgo..........Harbord.........J. F. & Co
5 Ville-de-Oran.... Masson...... J. M. & Co.
7 Nairung..........McNicoll........T. M. & Co
8 Cleopatra.... Fanavich.... A. L. S. N. & Co
9 Schildturm..Kloppenburg.. W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Devanna....Heckey...P.&O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Egypt......Summers..P.& O. S. N. & Co
15 Bombay Maru....Tozowa..........N. Y. K.
16 Lawoe...... Coates......D. M. Khundwani

OFFSIDE D & E

Budrie..........Fisher..........Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Courland........Goolam..........B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani..........Vallji..........B. S. N. & Co.
Satranji........ Hoosein........ B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria.......... Hogan............T. M. & Co
Banca............Garwood....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ferrera......Feathers......Shaw Wallace & Co
Firuzi.........Primrose.........T, Morrison Co
Gisela.........Gopcevich......A. L. S. N. & Co.
Hoseinee..............Fanning.......T. M. & Co
Islami..............Hughes.......T. M. & Co.
Koweit..........Brewis..........Arab Steamer.
Kasara..............Morrison.........M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru............Hori.... N. Y. Co.
Khosrou........Hannah............T, M. & Co.
Kirhfield...... Dermody..........T. M. & Co
Mildenfels...... Heckel........W. & A. G. & Co
Nyanza.........McAllister......T. & M. & Co.
Persia...... Bradshaw.... P. & O. S. N. & Co
Rinald..............Chilton........ J. F. & Co.
Ramsay........Mullan......P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saxid.........Bousfield........ Arab Stream.
Schnarzfels....Stychic......W. & A. G.& Co
Sofala.............. ota..........M. M. & Co
Nephuetis..........Goodridge......A. Y. & Co
Buitenlaad........Longstaff. ne Bombay & Co.
Singu........Morrison......Shaw Wallace &Co,

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge..Lieut. J.C. Ward..R.I.M. Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Palmores Lieut. J. Headlam....... Survey S.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin..Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche ....Troopsh..
R. I. M. S. Investigator....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey S.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie......Capt. A. P. Robinson ....Troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence............Comdr. Flinn... Station.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette with the homeward mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m., on Thursday, 24th July.

MILL LIFT ACCIDENT.

LIFTMAN AND FITTER FALL FROM THIRD STORY.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Jamaludin Abdulkader, a Mahomedan liftman employed in the Alexandra Mill, aged about thirty-five.

The evidence showed that the mill lift had gone wrong on Thursday and the deceased and another fitter were engaged in repairnf it. After repairing it, they took it to the third floor, from where it fell with both the deceased and the fitter. Both of them received serious injuries and were removed to the hospital where the deceased died.

The enquiry was adjourned for further evidence.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write to us as follows under date of 10th July:—

GOLD.

Over £600,000 arrived in the form of Bar Gold, of which £121,000 a rather larger total than that of last week was reserved for India. Other external demand of consequence was absent, and the Bank of England is expected to obtain the great bulk of the balance.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July	3rd.	£115,000	in bar gold.
"	4th.	298,000	" "
"	5th.	21,000	" "
"	7th.	47,000	" "
"	7th.	20,000	" sovereigns from Mexico.
"	7th.	150,000	" sovereigns from Egypt.
"	8th.	7,000	" sovereigns from Panama.
"	8th.	172,000	" bar gold.
"	9th.	261,000	" "
"	9th.	6,000	" sovereigns from the West Indies.'

As no withdrawal took place, the above represents an influx of £1,097,000.

A considerable amount, £1,400,000, was engaged for shipment from New York to France.

The following figures compare the net import of gold into Brazil during the years 1912 and 1911:—

	1912.	1911.
Import......	£5,003,446	£7,840,814
Export........	1,438,680	2,416,120
Net Import....	£3,564,766	£5,424,694

SILVER.

Prices have been fairly well maintained during the week, with a tendency to fluctuate to and fro. The tone of the market can hardly be said to show much improvement.

Supplies continued to be small, except at advancing prices, when some speculative selling took place.

Some inquiry arose from China, and there were a few covering and other orders which sufficed to absorb the moderate amount that offered.

Yesterday an Indian Currency Return was cabled showing an increase of 70 lacs in the Treasury holding of silver rupees. As this amount was slightly in excess of the increase in the note circulation, the difference is to be found in the reduced total of gold held in India. The total of silver rupees held against the note issues, and in the Standard Reserve, now amounts to 2,630 lacs.

The stock of silver in Bombay continues to shrink. The total is about £290,000, compared with £320,000 last week. The offtake has fallen to 90 bars a day.

Shanghai again reports an increase in its stock, from £5,330,000 to £5,650,000.

During the first six months of the current year the imports of silver bullion amounted to 62,457,666 ozs., a total remarkably close to that of the imports during the first six months of 1912, namely 62,682,782 ozs. Though the total is similar, the proportions furnished by contributing countries differ considerably. For instance, the United States of America are credited with 3,800,000 ozs., Mexico with 800,000 ozs., and Germany with 600,000 ozs., less, but Canada with about 5,000,000 ozs., more.

It must not be inferred from the above that the production of Canada has increased to a corresponding degree. The reason for larger figures from that quarter is that a great deal of the silver refined formerly in the United States, is now treated in Canada itself.

One interesting deduction to be made from these figures in that the undoubted sparsity of supplies, which has been felt during the last month or so, has been compensated for by larger arrivals in the earlier months of the year. Possibly, the comparatively high prices which then ruled led to freer sales than at the lower level of prices which now obtain.

The exports for the first six months of this year are 5,000,000 ozs., less than in the corresponding six months of last year. The total, 48,186,027 ozs., is over 14,000,000 less than the imports, implying an increase in the London stock of 1½ millions sterling.

Exports to China were less by 5,000,000 ozs. ,and to India by 4,000,000 ozs.. An active coinage demand for the Continent made up a portion of this deficit, and was composed of 1,100,000 ozs., for Russia, and 1,000,000 for Germany, more than during the same period last year, in addition to an unusually large minting order of 3,700,000 ozs., for Holland, mostly for its East Indian Possessions.

A shipment of £45,000 was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are the same as those fixed a week ago.

GIFTS FROM TIBET.

GODDESSES FOR SIR E. GREY AND LORD CREWE.

Gifts sent by the Dalai Lama to Sir Edward Grey and Lord Crewe were presented at the Foreign Office and India Office respectively during the mail week by the party of young Tibetan gentlemen, sons of officials of high rank in Tibet, who have come to England to be educated.

The gifts included Eastern goddesses in metal work, beaten copper coffee and tea-pots, skins, and silk and woollen goods.

The Tibetans were accompanied by Mr. B. J. Gould, the British political officer who has been with them throughout their tour from Lhassa to London, and by Kusho Lungshar, a prominant Tibetan official, and Mr. Laden La, interpreter, says the "Daily Chronicle."

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CIRCUS AGENT ROBBED.

EUROPEAN LAD ADMITS OFFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Robert Blodwell, a European lad, aged 17, with the theft of cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 130, and two rubies and sapphires of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to Mr. Stephen Rohan, an advance agent of Willison's Circus.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused lived in neighbouring rooms in Subedar Buildings in the Fort. On Saturday last, the complainant showed the stones to the accused and one Joseph Reynolds, who lived in the same room as the latter. He put the cash, currency notes and stones in a box. On Monday he missed the property, and the police arrested the accused, who was found in possession of one sovereign and Rs. 5. The accused said he had given Rs. 85 out of the amount to Reynolds, who was thereupon arrested. The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship reserved judgment till the accused's age was ascertained.

Reynolds was charged with receiving stolen property. He pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article appearing in your issue of 18th instant under the hearing "Christan Scientists: Question of Leadership," with reference to which I would like to make it quite clear that among Christian Scientists no such subject can possibly engender dissension, for in the Christian Science Church there is no question of leadership and there never can be.

Mrs. Eddy was the discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and as such was the only leader the Christian Science movement ever has had or ever will have, for under her guidance a democratic form of government was adopted in the Church in which there is no place for a leader. I have not seen the book the present claimant to leadership is said to have written urging her claims on the score of her interpretation of the Scriptures, but it is certain that whatever her view may be, they are not Christian Science; had the slightest room for doubt existed on the point before her name was struck off the roll of membership of the Christian Science Church, the matter could have been appealed to Mrs. Eddy who at that time was here.

Further, there can be no question of the Directors, to whom was entrusted the management of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, long before Mrs. Eddy passed away, making concessions or placing false interpretations on Christian Science, for it is open to all individuals to prove the truth of the teachings for themselves and "hold fast that which is good."

Christian Science shows how Christianity may be made demonstrable in all the problems of life—both physical and moral—thus removing it out of the region of human opinions, and that is why the movement continues unaffected by attacks from any quarters and shows larger growth in the past year than in any preivous year since it was started.—Yours, etc.,

H. W. CARR,
Christian Science Committee on Publication for India.
Calcutta, July 21.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A preliminary meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company was held on Monday the 21st instant at 19 Bank Street, Mr. Matubhai Kasnbhai chairman presiding, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the shares of the Company be issued in two classes; one fully paid up and the other partly paid up, the first series to be called class A, and the second class B. They are to rank for dividend and other respects as follows; it being understood that share per share in class A shall be entitled to 5 times the dividend that may be declared for class B and share-holders of class A will be entitled to rank in the assets of the Company in the same proportion of 5 to 1. The number of shares of class A to be issued shall be 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each and the amount to be paid up as called by the Directors. The number of shares of class B to be issued shall be 20,000 of Rs. 50 each; but Rs. 10 only will be called and the balance of Rs. 40 will be kept as a reserve liability of the B class. 2. That the shares applied for, be allotted. 3. That the work of the Company be commenced forthwith. 4. That Lieut.-Col. M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., be and is hereby appointed medical referee.

The Company in accordance with the resolutions commenced its work yesterday, with Mr. Hiralal Karsondas, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, being appointed supervising secretary.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Howard Edie will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Theosophy and Its Early Teachers." Mr. Edie will also give a Dramatic Recital from "Robert Emmet's Speech from the Dock." The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity, 27th July 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., **Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion**; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns—255, 169, 312, 198; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—197, 238, 270. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: **Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain**, 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Corporate Communion for members of Mother's Union.); 8-45 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., C.M.S.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; **10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Emmanual Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; **11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.** 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the S. P. C. K. **Marathi Service 9 a.m.**, Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras **Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).**

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.— Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. **Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.**

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father **Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).**

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church expenses.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Tovey Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 **a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately**; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and **Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.**

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B. D. **9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadby Road.—**Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Ser**vice in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Sermon to Men on "What are we in India for." Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). **Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher:** Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.— 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. M. D. Mawe.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. M. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. **Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.**

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the **Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minis**ter: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: **Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 **a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.**

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: **Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Ser**vice, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—**Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.**

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D 'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daoul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, **8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m.,** Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

THE KAISER AS LEADER.

MR. BONAR LAW ON HIS APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. Bonar Law, presiding at the annual dinner of the German Hospital at the Hotel Metropole, London, on June 24, paid a glowing tribute to the Kaiser, says the "Daily Mail." He said:—

The Kaiser appeals to us Englishmen not only because he shares our blood and understands and appreciates perhaps better than ourselves our language and our literature, but because he has qualities which touch the imagination of all men. (Applause.) In the many-sided and indeed wonderful development of German life that had characterised his reign he had been always the true leader of his people.

The share which he has taken in the development of German commerce and industry reminds me of the part played more than 300 years ago by a great Queen who went down to the docks to superintend the fitting the up of small vessels which were to lay the foundation of the British Empire.

I have sometimes seen it said in German papers that the Emperor, who speaks so well, would be sometimes wiser not to speak. I do not know whether there is any justification for that critisism, but if their is to proves only this, that the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything. (Applause.)

Until lately the Germans were the great idealist among the nations, now they are the most practical of us all. There is rivalry, and there must continue to be rivalry, between the two nations, but it is, and ought to be, and I believe it will be, a friendly rivalry. (Applause.) There is room enough in the world for us all. It is now just as true of Germany, as it has long been true of Great Britain, that the greatest of all German interests is peace. (Applause.)

The German Ambassador said he had no doubt that Mr. Bonar Law's speech would prove not only an effective help in the cause of charity but in the cause of interestional goodwill. (Applause.)

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Principal J. N. Fraser, M.A., will deliver a public address this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon on "Morals to the Moralist." The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman has kindly consented to preside.

All are cordially invited to attend. Front seats will be reserved for members of the Brotherhood.

The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at the Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaon, on Sunday, at 9. a.m., and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL. B.

The Senior Class will meet on Sunday at the Parathana Mandir Hall, Girgaon and will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED APPEAL.

LOWER COURT'S POWER TO REJECT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

ACHUT PAI AND ANR. Appellants.

This was an appeal against the order of Mr. Vernon, District Judge at Kanara, rejecting the appellant's appeal as being insufficiently stamped.

The facts of the case were briefly these:—Plaintiffs-appellants filed a memorandum of appeal in the District Court of Kanara on the last day allowed by the law of limitation. The memorandum was written on an eight-anna stamped paper, while the amount of stamp actually payable was Rs. 205. Consequently the appeal was not admitted to the register and plaintiffs' pleader was asked to explain. He stated that he had no sufficient funds in his hands at time of filing the memo. and asked permission to pay the full amount under Order 7, r. 11 of the C. P. C. The Court declined to give the permission asked for and rejected the appeal forthwith, holding that Order 7, r. 11 did not apply to appeals, that S. 149 applied and that the discretion given to the Court by the latter Section could only be exercised when there was a *bona fide* misconstruction of the law as to valuation. The Appellant thereupon appealed to the High Court.

LOWER COURT'S ACTION ILLEGAL.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar who appeared for the appellants contended that the learned Judge's order was contrary to the provisions of the C. P. C. and the rulings of the Bombay High Court on the subject. Order 7, r. 11 makes it obligatory on the Court to fix a reasonable period within which to pay the requisite stamp, vide 27 Bom. 330; 9 Bom. 355; 20 Cal. 41. The provisions relating to suits were applied as far as possible, to appeals, by virtue of S. 107, clause (2) of the C. P. C. There were no separate provisions for the rejection of appeals. Order 41 was limited to cases where the memo. was not drawn up in the prescribed form. If Order 7, r. 11 did not apply to appeals, the result would be that an appellate Court had no power to reject appeals as being time-barred, or insufficiently stamped or under-valued, which was absurd. S. 149 was a general Section. It applied not only to plaints and memos, but to any document whatever. It by itself gave no power of rejection. It merely empowered a Court to allow, in its discretion, any party to make up the deficiency in stamp. With regard to the *rejection* of plaints or appeals, S. 149 must be read with Order 7, r. 11. The latter rule left no discretion to the Court to reject a plaint or memo., without giving the plaintiff or appellant an opportunity to make up the deficiency. When the payment was made within the period fixed by the Court, such payment related back to the date of presentation of the plaint or memo. by virtue of S. 149.

Mr. V. R. Sirur, on behalf of the respondents, contended that Order 7, r. 11, did not apply to appeals. The rejection of appeals is provided for by O. 41, r. 3, which should be read with Sections C, 28 and 30 of the Court Fees Act. S. 149 applies to appeals and the Judge may or may not allow the appellant to make up the deficiency in stamp. The learned Judge in this case properly exercised his discretion in rejecting the appeal. The cases in 20 Cal. 41 and 19, Cal. 780 show that the case of a plaint should be distinguished from that of an appeal. The full Bench decision in 12 All. 210 applied to the present case.

Mr. Murdeshwar was not called upon to reply.

Their Lordships reversed the order of the lower court and sent back the case for the lower court to take such action as is prescribed by the C. P. Code. The appellants were awarded their costs.

BINDING FORCE OF KABULAYAT

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

HARI LALA Appellant.

vs.

DAJI SAKHARAM Respondent.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Scotson, Assistant Judge of Khandesh, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Chalisgaon, and dismissed the suit with costs.

In this case the respondent wanted that the order for sale of the mortgaged property should be made absolute. A mortgage Kabulayat provided for instalments of Rs. 200 per year, and contained a clause to the effect that if two instalments fell into arrears the whole balance should be recoverable at once. Defaults were made and the decree holder applied to have the decree made absolute. The defendant contended that the default clause in the Kabulayat was illegal and could not be enforced. The court ought not to give effect to that clause. The instalments were properly tendered by him, but the respondent fraudulently did not take them and so the money remained unpaid.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Sanzgiri, pleader for the appellant, dismissed the appeal in view of the recent decision of the High Court in the Full Bench case of Shivayogappa bin Sangappa vs. Govind Pandappa decided on the 15th July.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE CONSENT DECREE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOLICITORS WITHDRAWN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

VAJINGJEE KHOOBAJI AND ANOTHER *v.* BAI GOMTI AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion and a rule before his Lordship for an order that the consent decree passed on the 8th of April, 1913, may be set aside, altered, varied or modified as in the circumstances of the case may seem fit.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant Bai Gomtibai, to show cause against the notice of motion.

Mr. D. N. Banadurji appeared for the second defendant, a minor to show cause against the notice of motion.

An application for a review of the consent decree of the 8th April, was also made by the plaintiff on 10th July.

The facts as stated in the plaintiff's affidavit were as follows:—One Mahipatram Tuljaram died possessed of two properties in Bombay situate at Mugbhat Cross Lane. Both these properties were mortgaged to the plaintiffs, Vajingjee Khoobaji and Tarachand Vajangjee, two Marwari inhabitants of Bombay, to secure the sum of Rs. 20,300 lent by the plaintiffs to Mahipatram Tuljaram, who died intestate on 19th July, 1912. The mortgagor left two heirs; one was his widow and the other was his minor son, the second defendant in the present suit. As the plaintiffs did not get the money for a long time, they instructed their attorneys, Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, to sell the properties by auction, and for that purpose advertise the sale. Mr. Jehangir informed them that as the original mortgagor was dead, they could not exercise the power of sale and that it was necessary for them to obtain an order of the Court for the purpose of selling the properties. There were some meetings held by Mr. Jehangir with Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram and Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashankar, attorneys for the widow and the second defendant. In pursuance of the arrangements arrived at that meeting, Mr. Jehangir filed the present suit, the plaint of which was presented on 18th March, 1913. The plaintiffs said that they did not know whether Mr. Jehangir held any such meetings with the defendants' attorneys before the filing of the suit. All that they knew was that Mr. Jehangir told them (i.e. plaintiffs) that in order to obtain the necessary order for selling the properties, it would be necessary for them to file a suit, in which the other side would consent to an order being made for the sale of the properties. They (i.e. plaintiffs) were entirely unaware of the fact that Mr. Jehangir wanted them to file an administration suit on behalf of themselves and other creditors, of whose existence they did not know. Besides they were secured creditors and therefore they had nothing to do with any other unsecured creditors. The plaintiff's present attorneys were Messrs. Surajmal and Co., and it was when his present attorneys took search in the proceedings in the suit in the High Court that they knew that they had been made to file an administration suit. Besides they learnt from their presenet attorneys that in the consent decree it was provided inter alia that (1) the costs of the testamentary suit 1 of 1913, viz., Rs. 900, (2) the costs of the administration of the estate, including the costs of parties to this suit, and (3) the remuneration of Mr. K. B. Mehta, the special commissioner, were to be met out first; and then they (i.e. plaintiffs) would be paid their mortgage claims against the estate. They alleged that (1) they had never permitted their former attorneys, Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, to file an administration suit, (2) that they were secured creditors and had no desire to file a suit on behalf of other unsecured creditors, (3) that the terms of the consent decree were not explained to them, except the one term that security of Rs. 7,000 was necessary, and (4) lastly they were perfectly unaware that the costs of the testamentary suit, the costs of the administration suit, and the costs of Mr. Mehta's remuneration were to be first met out of the sale-proceeds of the estate, leaving their mortgage claim to be met out last, out of the sale-proceeds of the mortgaged properties.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOLICITORS.

They alleged that they were made to file the administration suit in order that the attorneys' bill of costs might be swelled. Had they known all the above facts, they would never have consented to the consent decree taken in this suit on 8th April, 1913.

On the four grounds stated above the plaintiffs asked his Lordship to set aside the consent decree.

Mr. Setalvad for the plaintiffs submitted that if the terms of the consent decree had been explained to his clients, his client would never have consented.

Mr. Setalvad read the plaintiffs' affidavit and other affidavits and proceeded to say that his Lordship had all the materials before him as regards all the allegations made by each party.

The first point that was argued by Mr. Setalvad was whether the Court had power to set aside a consent decree on a notice of motion. Mr. Setalvad submitted that the Court had inherent power to do this. Besides his Lordship had set aside a consent decree on an application for a review. (The case of *Advocate-General v. Fardunji*, 13 Bom. Law Reporter, p. 332 was cited.) It was decided in this case that a judge had no power to vary or alter a decree whether preliminary or final on a notice of motion. They had applied for a review in this case and review was granted. His submission was that when the decree was not sealed, as it was not sealed in the present case, it was in the Court's power to recall it. (Vide: Annual practice 1911, p. 396, where it was held that a judgment by consent cannot be set aside on motion after it was passed and entered). His Lordship had inherent jurisdiction to do in the interests of justice what was necessary to be done. The case of *Nixon v. Lowndes*, Irish Reports, R. B. D., 1909, vol. 2, p. 1, was cited.

Per curiam: There is no provision in the Civil Procedure Code to set aside a decree.

Mr. Setalvad: No, my Lord.

Per curiam: So far as orders are concerned, the Court has jurisdiction to revoke such orders.

12 Ch., D., p. 88, and 37 Cal. I. L. R., p. 259, were cited to show that the Court had inherent jurisdiction to recall the decrees. If it could not be done by notice of motion, his submission was that, it could be done by way of review, under Order 47 of C. P. Code. The consent decree was really a fraud. His clients' allegations were uncontradicted. The change of attorneys did not take place till 15th May. It was after 29th of June, when they got Mr. Jehangir's bill of costs, that they were put in full possession of facts which made them apply for this notice of motion. The review application was made on 10th June.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUGGESTION.

At this stage his Lordship suggested to Mr. Bahadurji that it would be better in the interests of the minor that he should consent to have this consent decree varied.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that he would consent to the variations, if the minor's next friend was appointed a Receiver and all allegations were unconditionally withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed the order that all allegations against Mr. Jehangir and all other allegations to be unreservedly withdrawn. Order by consent that the consent decree of 8th April, 1913, be varied in the following particulars:—The second defendant's next friend appointed a Receiver; the mortgaged properties to vest in the Receiver and Receiver hereby to complete the building of unfinished properties. Sales of properties to be concluded within three months of this order. Repairs to be done within one month. Receiver to pay first, costs incidental to the sale; secondly, the mortgage claim of the plaintiffs except costs of this motion; and, thirdly, the costs of the administration suit, the testamentary suit, &c. Receiver to have power to recover rents, debts, etc., to deposit rents and sale-proceeds with the attorneys of the second defendant; also the plaintiffs to hand over the title-deeds to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, they not to part with them except when required by the plaintiffs. The order was declared to be for the benefit of the minor. No order as to costs of this motion and rule.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Surajmal and Co.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashankar.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram.

SUIT ON ASSIGNMENT OF INSURANCE POLICY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. D. SETHNA *v.* K. C. DOCTOR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the third defendants.

The facts out of which this suit arose were that one Sorabji Gandhy died suddenly in October 1911. He died heavily indebted. He had effected various policies of insurance on his life before his death. One of these he effected in September 1911. The amount of this policy was Rs. 11,000. No policy was issued to him, but he had only a covering note. This covering note he purported to assign on the day before his death to the first and second defendants, one Dr. Kaikhusru and one Gordhandas, partly in payment of certain debts due to them and partly in trust for payment of certain other debts due to other persons. This covering note had since been assigned to the third defendants, viz., the firm of Khimji Bhaga and Co. by the first and second defendants and was now in the possession of the third defendants. The plaintiff was the Receiver appointed in an administration suit filed by the creditors of Sorabji Gandhy, and, he, as such Receiver contended that the assignment by the deceased did not constitute the first and second defendants, trustees for the creditors of the deceased. He prayed that the first, second and third defendants be ordered to hand over the covering note for the policy of Rs. 11,000 to the plaintiff.

The first defendant was dead while the second defendant put in no defence. The third defendants contended that the covering note had been assigned to them bona-fide and for valuable consideration and that the assignment was valid and binding on the plaintiff. They contended that the assignment by the deceased in favour of the first and second defendants was good. The fourth defendants were the Norwich Union Life Insurance Co. who had brought the money into Court.

Evidence was recorded and arguments of Counsel were heard after which his Lordship delivered his judgment.

THE JUDGMENT.

After receiving the facts of the case his Lordship said that the evidence of Dr. Dalal gave a correct account of what had happened. It was clear, on the evidence, that Khimji Bhaga and Co., the third defendants, knew that the covering note was assigned to Dr. Kaikhusru and Gordhandas on certain terms. Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, said that mere execution was sufficient to effect an assignment. It was contended that delivery was necessary, but his Lordship thought that the signature of the assignor was sufficient and want of knowledge on the assignee's part did not matter. The English Law, on this point, was a little different in that it required notice of the assignment to the debtor. There would have been a good assignment to Dr. Kaikhusru and Gordhandas, if the assignment had stood alone; but the deceased had left letters to Dr. Kaikhusru which showed that he intended to make first and second defendants trustees for the payments of certain debts. These trusts could not be effective till the cestui-que-trusts had notice of the trust before the death of the settler. There being no such notice the trusts failed and there was a resulting trust in favour of the heirs of the deceased. It was clear from Dr. Dalal's evidence that Dr. Kaikhusru did not open the packet before the death of the settler and therefore even Dr. Kaikhusru had no notice and the trust failed as regards him also. The monies in Court were to be paid over to the plaintiff, subject to the costs of the fourth defendant. The third defendant was to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Vatcha and Co. and Messrs. Little and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR SATURDAY JULY 26.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

1262-12—Dikshit & Pur. Messrs. Keshowlal Chotalal v. Chunilal Harilal & ors. Amin & Desai. 17-7-13.

508-13—Madhowji K. & Ch. Tarachand Panalal a firm & ors. v. Pragji Soonderji, Khanderao L. & M. 17-7-13.

O.S. 553-13—Tyabji D & Co. Sitaramdas Guru Gangadas v. Jankidas Balakdas & anr. Little & Co. 1-7-13.

P.P. No. 34-12 person, Ganpatrao Moroba Poy v. Dhandnath R. Ahote Jamsetji R. & D. got in 18-7-13.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Mganlal v. Ramachordas Varjiwands & ors. Hiralal & Co.

402-10—Tyabji D & Co. The Laxmi Co. Ltd. v. Hiralal Devachand 10-7-13.

409-1900—Mulji K. & Th. Damodhardas Vandramandas & anr. v. Devidas Vandrawandas & ors. Mhadhowji K. & Ch. 21-7-13.

Re G. & Madras 04 VIII of 1890 Mulla & Mulla In re Beur Bettiji a minor v. Gosmani Shri Girdharlati Maharay Petitioners Edg. G. W. & Co. Vachha & Co. Hiralal & Co. 29-3-13.

977-12—Motichand & D. Messrs. Maganlal Dalichand a firm v. Amichand Khinchand & anr.

454-12—Dastur & Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdul Rassul Bhalu & ors. Payne & Co. 4-7-13.

1317-12—Payne & Co. Gulam Hossin Budrally Somji v. Mahomed Saleh Kassam & Co. a firm Matubhai J. & M. 4-7-13.

975-11—Dhunjishaw & B. Fatmabai v. Tyalalli Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. 17-7-13.

998-12—Surajmal & Co. Vithaldas Jadhowji & ors. v. Taluckchand Habibchand & ors. Mulla & Mulla. 18-7-13.

427-13—Patell & Ez. Goolam Hossin Abdulla v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosin Mans J. H. & Co. 21-7-13.

147-13—Madhowji K. & C. Dewji Carji v. Morarji Chattnebhaj & anr. Patell & Ez. 21-7-13.

18-13—Jamsetji K. & D. Khialdas Ramdas a firm v. The Punjab Brothers Co. Ld. Motichand & W. 22-7-13.

197-12—Surajmal & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Essaji Moosaji & ors. Payne & Co. 22-7-13.

157-13—Edg. G. W. & Co. The same v. The same Patell & Ez. D. J. 24-7-13.

236-13—Captain and V. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysheth v. Sulleman Abdulla & Co. a firm Unwalla R. & P. 24-7-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co. Part Heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Comrs. Report.

690-09—Mulla and Mulla Mirza Bahadar Beg v. Bhagerathibai and ors. In person.

FOR HEARING ON ERCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

176-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

493-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

LONG CAUSES.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Daruwalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Menta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & Co.

1188-12—In Person Adam Haji Hassan v. Yacoob Haji Hassan Mehta & D.

1141-12—Bick M. R. & Co. Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm v. Haridas Jekissondas a firm Malvi H. M. & R.

604-12—Amin & Desai Premanand Chaganlal a firm v. Sarupchand Fatehchand a firm, Motichand & D.

172-11—D. J. Mantri, Laxman Jairam v. Goverdhandas Waghji ard. H. ji Ard. H. D. & Co.

284-11—D. J. Mantri Shantaram Purshotam v. Goverdhandas Waghji ard. H. W. & Co.

667-11—Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulla & Co. a firm v. Sha Raghnath Tarachand a firm & anr.

665- —Mehta & D. Kuppa Dhulla & Co. a firm v. Bawa Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasji Tyabji D. & Co.

488-12—Daph F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Teherally Esufaily & ors. Jehan. & L. Patell & Ez.

972-12—Edglow G. W. & Co. Jesinghbhai Lowji v. Ranchorddas Amandidas M. B. Chqthia.

955-12—Mehta & D. Tokersi Rowsi v. Vithaldas Chensukhdas.

1250-12—Suraginal & Co. Jeyroop & Co. Abdul Razak Sulleman Dubash & Co.

592-12—Wadia G. & Co. Kadarmall Bhuramull Oojagerlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

884-11—Bhai K. & G. Bapulal Laloobhai & Co. a firm v. Gordhandas Khatad & ors. Cragie B. & C. Payne & Co.

513-12—Wadia G. & Co. Javernapu widow. v. Nanalal Dubabhram & ors. Tyabji D. & Co. Wadia G. & Co.

783-12—Judah & S. Balaji Dhondiba Dhore Panduji v. Rowji Dhorma Jam. R. & D.

382-12—Miruwan & D. Hiralla Bubaridas & ors. v. Pitanfirdas & ors. Amin & D.

281-12—Dubash & Co. for a pauper. Sitaram Bapoo Mandanker v. Bapoo Narayen Mandanker & ors. In person.

731-11—Payne & Co. Soonderlal Motilal v. Kantilal Sapirlal Desai & ors. Amin & Desai.

1286-12—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mg. Co. Ltd. v. The Hongkong Spg. Mafg. Co. Ltd. Omiderdas & Co.

529-12—Malir H. M. & R. Ismail Gaffoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassain & ors. Payne & Co.

828-12—Unwalla P. & P. Aishabai v. Piaroobai widow & anr. Khand L. & M.

GOLF.

WEEKLY COMPETITION.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held their weekly competition on Thursday morning, conditions being by medal play under handicap. Out of a fairly large entry only seven competitors in the senior and eight in the junior class made any return as most of the players early came to grief and tore up their cards. This is hardly to be wondered at as the course was in such a terribly heavy condition that one required a spade to dig the ball out of the mud which was inches deep in some places and it will be some considerable time before it comes into anything like decent playing condition again. In the senior class Hargreaves made the best return and, playing from scratch, won with a score of 42. He started well with a four to the first hole and was one under fives going to the seventh. Here he took a six but reduced his average per hole with a four and a three to the last two holes. Jessop, playing from plus 1 was second with 44. He was only one over fours going to the fifth but he then came to grief as he took six to each of the next three holes and could only manage fours to the two last holes. For the junior competition Knight and Fraser tied for first place with nett scores of 46.

Results:—

SENIOR CLASS.

E. Hargreaves	42	scr.	42
J. W. Jessop	43	1	44
H. P. T. Lattey	46	scr.	46
T. H. Payne	48	—2	46
J. W. Marshall	49	—2	47
E. E. Coombs	47	1	48
J. H. Hardie	59	—2	57

JUNIOR CLASS.

W. Fraser	53	—7	46
T. H. Knight	55	—9	46
W. W. Collins	56	—9	47
M. D. Crichton	57	—7	50
S. D. Gaddum	58	—7	51
J. E. P. Curry	57	—6	51
D. Harrington	63	—9	54
A. Bergmann	66	—7	59

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Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

ORD—8th July, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of G. Knox Ord, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VLASTO—STANFORD—At Durban, on June 30th, 1913, Augustus, fourth son of the late Alexander Vlasto of London, to Mary Adeline, only daughter of James Stanford, of Stanford's Drift, Natal.

DEATHS.

MOORE.—10th July, at the Medical College Hospital, Daniel, O'Brien Clarke, Zemindary Manager in the Cuttack District, aged 58 years.

ROZARIO—James L. Razario, 14th July, at Madras, age 53 years, leaves behind a widow, 2 daughters and a son to mourn his loss.

WATSON—10th July, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Grant Watson, of Khulna, aged 30 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. T. R. Koteval on "Lac Cultivation," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Harwood Association Football League: B. A. C. vs. Hornets, Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Lindula, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. instead of on the 24th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Bombay Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra steamer Taiyabi will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY July 28.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting at the Council Hall at Poona, 12.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinemotograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

July 26, 1913.

THE TURKISH PHŒNIX.

Turkey seems to have risen from its own ashes like the fabled bird of the Greeks. After the recapture of Adrianople, which was "irretrievably lost," she has crossed the frontier to the north of Adrianople and is marching on Philippopolis. The calculations and vaticinations of the political seers of Turkey's woes have been upset like the gloomy forebodings of weather-prophets by a seasonable shower. The Moslem world never believed that the Sick Man of Europe was on his death-bed. It did not much believe in the lethal effect of the blow dealt her by her brutal neighbours. It was apprehensive only of serious internal dissensions, and its belief has been justified by events. We may well believe that a thrill of joy has passed through the Moslems of India. We read the reports simultaneously confirmed of Bulgarian bloodthirsty savagery. Whatever the mainspring of this astounding vitality, its amazing reality is borne in upon us by speculations indulged in by Home papers to hand by the last mail, in which we see grave projects mooted for the dismemberment of a collapsed empire. Not only is European Turkey doomed for all eternity: Asiatic portions, acknowledging her sway, are taken as so many shattered pieces crumbling away from the nerveless grasp of the Turk. "We should like, for example," gravely discourses the "Spectator," "to see it agreed that, if things go from bad to worse in Asiatic Turkey, Russia should be recognized as the controlling Power in Armenia, Germany as the controlling Power in Asia Minor, France in Syria, and England on the Turkish shores of the Persian Gulf, and, of course, in Egypt." As regards Arabia, as the greatest of Mahomedan Powers, England is to be called upon to see to it that the entire Moslem world should have free and unmolested access to the holy places. The writer is not unconscious of the result which this pious process must spell, and hastens to admit that "this is to go perilously near to the partition of Turkey." The singularly well-posted "Times" correspondent at Constantinople is not less happy in his delineation of Turkey's future. Indeed, a cheerful prospect is mercilessly precluded by hard existing facts noted by him. The war has cost Turkey over seventy thousand Turkish pounds per day from the day it was declared. Non-military salaries are two months in arrears and "though the sale of concessions, the transfer of credits allotted to non-military objects to the War Budget, the issue of Treasury Bonds, the increase of taxation and the collection of subscriptions not only in Turkey but in other Moslem lands, have enabled the Government to struggle along up to the present," there are not wanting unmistakable signs that Turkey is at the end of its financial tether. To those existing difficulties have to be added future ones of, if possible, greater magnitude, if the settlement of Moslem refugees from Europe in the Asiatic provinces, costing £72,500,000, and provision for thousands of widows and orphans is to be made. And there are twenty thousand military officers thrown out of employ because a European Turkey does not exist. And what are the sentiments of the man in the street? The masses, we are told, are beginning to weary of a war maintained by "Stambuli Effendis," and are known to express the unpatriotic hope "that one of the Great Powers—except Russia—might take over the administration of the country." As a feeble set-off, we learn that the Turks long resident in Bulgaria have now assumed arms. They would not fire upon their own compatriots in the regular war, but they are keen to fight the Servians. Not the faintest suspicion of Turkey's reserve of vitality seems by any chance to have flitted across European diplomatists. "Not much stress may be laid," says "The Times," "upon the occasional warlike rumours which are furnished from Constantinople. The Turk may make bad mistakes, but those who know him well have never denied that he possesses a certain sardonic humour, and he has never had so great an opportunity for playing the part of the keenly interested spectator." This was written on the eighth of this month. The Turk has disdained to be a passive spectator: he has become an actor, and, literally, with a vengeance. Whither this will lead to, however, no one can predict. Prophecy is a drug in the market now, as regards affairs in the Near East. The ultimate destiny of the warring Balkan States, changing their roles of ally and enemy with more light-heartedness and perfidious brutality than can be equalled by any decade of recorded history, is shrouded behind the vacillation of a Concert of Powers, whose want of harmony is as jarring as their vaunted power to coerce the States is a myth. The one hope to which all well-wishers of Great Britain should subscribe is that her Government may not be persuaded into an unfair coercion of Turkey.

AN INDIA OFFICE SCANDAL.

The Parliamentary Reports to hand by the mail show that the Under-Secretary of State for India is still having a trying time with regard to the unhappy Sitapur murder trial. The questions addressed to him on July 8th had reference mainly to the procedure of the India Office after Sir Henry Cotton's letter had been received last January. Pressed by Mr. Swift McNeill and Mr. Morrell as to the various delays between January and June, he repeated his former statement that, after the papers had been received from India in April, they were "put on one side inadvertently and no action was taken." Mr. Montagu added the somewhat astonishing statement that "the report on the facts was not dealt with in any way until Sir Henry Cotton's reminder and the question and debate in this House brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State." To a further question as to why Sir Henry Cotton's offer to place the records of the trials at the disposal of the Secretary of State was not accepted, Mr. Montagu said that they were not aware the documents were in Sir Henry Cotton's possession. "Sir Henry Cotton merely said that he had received a large packet of original papers with which he did not propose unless asked to trouble the Secretary of State." This surprising statement seems of a piece with all that has gone before in the conduct of the business by the India Office. The members who are taking it up in the House recognise that both Mr. Montagu and Lord Crewe are in a peculiarly awkward position; but it is universally acknowledged that the questions have revealed a method of procedure in the India Office which can on no account be allowed to continue. The officials must long ago have begun to regret that they did not in the first place suggest to the Secretary of State that Sir Henry Cotton should be dealt with privately. As things are, it will be unfortunate if one or other of the high officials in King Charles Street is not made to suffer severely for one of the worst examples of bureaucratic indifference disclosed of recent years.

PERSIA.

The latest news from Teheran is not easy to accept. Persians are not a warlike nation now, but they are hardly a conglomeration of hopeless imbeciles. That the Saleru-d-Dawla should have surrendered himself was plausible enough, but that he should have successfully hoodwinked the "Persian" Cossacks makes an unreasonable demand on our credulity, and we are quite prepared to hear from those who have not implicit confidence in Russia's dark suggestions of connivance and abetment. If the noble ruffian has any encouragement from any but his infatuated following, the Persian Cossacks who are reported to be pursuing him on his march on Kermansha, might as well stop where they are. There is more drollery than serious information in another telegram relating to Persia, received from London. Evidently the Persian Regent has at last summoned resolution enough to tear himself away from Paris. He is to attend the convening of the Mejliss and the Senate and what not. He is to initiate the Shah into the methods of government—the Shah whose accession is fixed, with reference we believe to the most auspicious astrological hour, for July 1914! And His Highness is to make a short stop, *en route*. Reuter need not have troubled to wire the other piece of news, which has not the merit of being new. Of course Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff exchanged views with each other and with the Regent, to the eminent satisfaction of the trio, because "there were no negotiations on particular subjects," and His Highness was not attended by any responsible Minister. "Reuter learns" now, but we have been in possession of the fact for ever so many months, that "Great Britain and Russia were prepared to give moral support to the present constitutional Government." When were they not?

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceroy.

The Viceroy arrived at Delhi privately yesterday morning and leaves for Dehra Dun to-night.

Lady Hardinge.

Lady Hardinge will leave Simla today for Dehra where she will join His Excellency the Viceroy. Lady Hardinge will be accompanied on her journey to Dehra by Captains Tod and Atkinson, aides-de-camp.

Lady Willingdon's Purdah Party.

The purdah party at Government House, Poona, last night was a thorough success. Lady Willingdon welcomed her guests who were introduced to Her Excellency by Mrs. Heerabai Pudumji, and then they passed into the refreshment rooms. A feature of the evening was the bioscope display which Her Excellency had thoughtfully provided. Several English ladies were present, among whom were Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Rieu, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Babbeley, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gough, Miss Harvey, Miss Greenfield and Miss Moxon. Amongst the Indian ladies were the Rani of Akalkote, the Princesses of Cambay, Mrs. Pudumji, Mrs. Khandalwala, Mrs. Jehangir, Mrs. Bhandarkar, Miss Sorabji, Mrs. Rustomji Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Satputri, Mrs. Paranjpe, Mrs. Marzban, Mrs. Taxina, Mrs. Malraj, the Misses Ghaswala, Mrs. Gokhale and the wife of the Kazi Saheb of Poona.

Bombay Choral Society.

Eighteen gentlemen and eleven ladies were present at the second annual general meeting of the Bombay Choral Society. Mr. J. P. Orr, who presided, drew attention to the erratic attendance at rehearsals towards the end of last season, and the consequent urgent appeal which stated that forty persons at least should be present at every rehearsal, and that at twenty-five per cent. of the rehearsals all members should attend. As a result of this appeal seventeen sopranos, thirteen contraltos, fourteen tenors and twenty basses, making sixty-four members in all, have expressed their willingness to attend. Lord and Lady Willingdon have consented to become patrons of the Society, while H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse has been invited to become President. Mr. J. P. Orr has accepted the vice-presidency and Mr. Edward Behr, the director of H. E. the Governor's Orchestra, has again consented to be Honorary Musical Director of the Society.

Indian Students in London.

Sir Robert and Lady Laidlaw gave a garden party on July 5 at Warren House, Hayes, for Indian students to meet members of the India Council and the Indian Public Services Commission. Those present included General Sir Charles Egerton, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Theodore Morison, and Mr. Abbas Ali Baig (members of the India Council), Lord Kinnaird, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir Henry and Lady Procter, Sir Frederic Lely, Sir H. H. Shephard, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., Mr. C. E. Mallet (Secretary for Indian Students), Dr. T. W. Arnold, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. A. Cotton, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Colonel and Mrs. Warliker, Mr. A. P. Patro, Dr. Krishnaswamy, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A large number of Indian students also attended, and the unqualified success of the function was acknowledged on all hands. Sir Robert Laidlaw's beautiful gardens were seen at their best, and every arrangement was made for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

The Indian Vernaculars.

Sir Theodore Morison, delivered an address at India House in mail week in support of the proposition that the vernaculars should be the medium of instruction in the Indian universities. A large audience of Indian students assembled, several of whom in the subsequent discussion made appreciative references to the lecturer's notable work as principal of the Mahometan College of Aligarh. Sir Theodore declared that we must work towards the creation of universities in India imparting their knowledge in the vernacular. English education had been an enormous boon to India, and Western ideas had produced a beneficent direction of Indian thought. But this revolution might have been more general and useful if ideas had been spread in the vernaculars. The main disadvantage of the system of instruction in English was that it kept the Indian vernaculars poorer and unenriched by the thought and learning of Indians who are making large contributions to the thought of the world. The value of their work did not pass to the vernacular-speaking peoples. Then the student was hampered by the task of reproducing his ideas afresh after learning them in English, and words have a genius of their own which frequently cannot be recovered in another tongue. The continuance of the present bilingual system in India was undesirable, and we must seek in the universities to enrich, enlarge and expand the vernaculars so that they may become an adequate medium for the expression of Indian thought and emotion.

German Trade in China.

A German correspondent writing to the "Westminster Gazette" from Ch'engtu, under date June 1, makes the unexpected statement that German trade is now becoming first among all nations in Western China. In Ch'ungk'ing alone there are five or six foreign agents for German firms—more than all other nationalities put together. In Wan Hien, on the Yangtoze, half way between Ch'ungk'ing and Ich'ang, there are two German agents, there being no other foreign agents at all in that city. The Chinese military had not got beyond Bathang when he wrote, and the Lolo tribes, he says, are now taking advantage of Tibetan resistance to extend their own territory at China's expense. The Chinese "soldiers" are merely ex-robber bands, enlisted solely to prevent their robbing the people; they certainly will do no serious fighting against Tibetan or Lolo without plenty of rice and wages. Things are still unsettled at Ch'engtu, the "Government"—mostly inexperienced schoolboys from Japan to Pekin—is short of cash, the "big loan" being purely for Pekin, and not a "cash" of it for the provinces. Old resources have ceased to flow in, "and, as you know, the people always resist new taxes"; local paper money is at 30 per cent. discount as compared with silver dollars. "Just at present" it is "added, the ordinary Chinese, however, are too busy with the rice harvest to waste time on political troubles." Since that was said civil war has broken out showing that it is as dangerous to prophesy about these things in the Far East as in the Near East.

Works for Season's Study.

Four works—Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," Gounod's "Faust," Elgar's "Banner of St. George" and Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha"—have been selected for study this season and the first rehearsal was held last Tuesday when the forty-six members present made good progress with the "May Queen." At the next rehearsal on Monday, which will be held at Elphinstone College at 6-45 p.m., "Faust" will be issued. The Society's season lasts until September, and, as the subscription therefore is only Rs. 10, those who are desirous of joining should communicate with Mr. E. F. Halliwell, Honorary Secretary, "Marble Hall," Wodehouse Road, Colaba. Music is provided by and is the property of the Society.

The Cama Hospital.

We understand that the statement that six only out of the nurses had left duty at the Cama Hospital is no longer true. A number of nurses have returned since the affair in driblets and it is claimed that there are twenty-one pupil nurses out of an available twenty-six on duty at present.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Friday morning there were two attacks of plague and one death recorded in Bombay out of a total mortality of 73. The mortality for the corresponding period of the preceding year was 125 and for the year before 76. The attacks were reported from Bhuleshwar and Mahim. There were four attacks of small-pox and two deaths from the same disease, while one death from cholera was notified. Out of 1,368 rats caught during the twenty-four hours by the Municipal rat-catchers, thirteen were found to be plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday once again there was no rain in Bombay during the forenoon and early afternoon, but the sky was overclouded and at about 1 p.m., and 3 p.m., showers were threatened. A somewhat chilly breeze blew which seemed to be collecting the clouds, and soon after three o'clock in the afternoon a drizzle commenced which developed into a heavy shower. The rain, however, did not last long but during the evening and night there were a few slight showers lasting a few minutes at a time.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A EUROPEAN.

CAWNPORE AUCTIONEER SENTENCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Sir Henry Richards, the Chief Justice, passed sentence this morning on A. C. Jones, of Messrs. Baker Anson and Co., Cawnpore, who was found guilty yesterday by the jury on two charges of criminal breach of trust as auctioneer on behalf of the Government.

His Lordship in passing sentence said that he quite agreed with the verdict of the jury that the crime was a serious one and the circumstances of the case were aggravated by the fabrication of false documents. But for the recommendations of the jury for mercy he would have given the prisoner a longer sentence. Taking into consideration the prisoner's age and that the conviction would be followed by serious consequences His Lordship would pass the following sentences: on the first charge, eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default rigorous imprisonment for six months more; on the second charge, rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months, both sentences to run concurrently.

CORPORAL SENTENCED.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN GIRL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

Corporal McKnight of the South Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Sabathu, who was committed by Mr. Bazley to take his trial at the Chief Court, Lahore, on a charge of assaulting a young European girl, was found guilty and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment on the 21st instant. The accused was defended by Mr. Leonard Saunders, Bar.-at-law, Simla.

HINDU UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya will leave Simla to-morrow for the collection of subscriptions for the Hindu University. He will visit Moradabad, Dehra-Dun, Mussoorie and Hardwar. He will then proceed to Benares and thence possibly to Calcutta.

TURKS CROSS FRONTIER.

CONSTERNATION AMONG AMBASSADORS.

BULGARS BAYONET BABES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, July 24.

The Turks have crossed the frontier northward of Adrianople and are marching on Jamboli.

AMBASSADORS AGITATED.

LONDON, July 24.

Consternation was caused at to-day's Conference of Ambassadors by reports that the Turks were advancing towards Philippopolis.

King Ferdinand has appealed to the Powers to intervene.

TURKISH REPLY TO BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

The Porte has replied to Bulgaria's protest against the Turkish advance, repeating reasons communicated to the Powers. The Porte hopes that Bulgaria will be reasonable and assist a speedy understanding.

KING FERDINAND'S PROTEST.

SOFIA, July 25.

Representatives of the Powers were summoned to the Palace yesterday, where King Ferdinand, addressing them, protested against the outrageous action of the Turkish army in invading Bulgaria in the direction of Tirnovo and Jamboli, burning villages and massacring the inhabitants.

POWERS' INTERVENTION ASKED.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the Powers who attached their names to the Diplomatic Act which is now being trodden underfoot, will remain impassive under the insult. In the distress of the Bulgarian nation, I appeal to Europe to end the sufferings of the people fleeing before the return of their old oppressors.

KING CHARLES AND THE SULTAN.

BUKHAREST, July 25.

It is understood that King Charles has addressed a personal representation to the Sultan, urging the inexpediency of the Turkish advance.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN MOSQUES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

Thanksgiving services for the recovery of Adrianople have been arranged in mosques to-day, and there will be a monster meeting to express the unity of Turkish opinion on the question of Adrianople.

BULGAR ATROCITIES.

ATHENS, July 24.

British naval Captain Cardale, who has just returned from Cavalla, says he counted 1,700 corpses of old men, women and children at Doxato, apparently massacred by the Bulgarians. He saw children pierced in such a way that they seem to have been thrown into the air and caught on bayonets.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN APPEAL.

ATHENS, July 25.

Russia and Austria have urged Greece and Servia to conclude an armistice on account of the supremely critical state of Bulgaria.

WILL INVASION HASTEN PEACE?

LONDON, July 25.

It is expected that the Turkish invasion of Bulgaria will induce the Balkan States to settle their differences speedily, as the Powers may otherwise not be averse from conceding some of Turkey's claims.

GREECE UNCOMPROMISING.

ATHENS, July 25.

The papers represent Greece as still uncompromising on the subject of the armistice.

RUMANIA'S WARNING.

It is stated that the Rumanian Government has warned Greece that if she persists in pushing on to Sofia, the Rumanian army will occupy the Bulgarian capital beforehand.

The Rumanian Government also pointed out the necessity of enabling Bulgaria to resist the Turkish invasion.

RUMANIA'S EFFORTS FRUSTRATED.

Rumania's efforts to procure an immediate cessation of hostilities have been frustrated. Greece and Servia have proved obdurate and have declined Rumania's proposals. They insist upon still continuing hostilities until a definitive armistice coupled with preliminaries of peace are signed.

DESPAIR IN SOFIA.

Utter despair prevails in Sofia, whose only hope reposes in the intervention of the Pdwers and of Rumania, whose intentions are regarded as friendly.

RUMANIA AND TURKEY.

The possibility of Rumania marching against the advancing Turks is seriously discussed in several Capitals, but Bukharest is silent on the subject.

Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that the Turkish advance is alarming Greece and Servia somewhat.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

Yesterday's conference of Ambassadors made it manifest that the Powers have not agreed upon any active steps beyond, perhaps, making a severe remonstrance to Turkey. The only Power inclining to take action is Russia.

CALCUTTA MOSLEMS JUBILANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The occupation of Adrianople by the Turks has been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the Indian Mahomedans. Excepting the gentlemen from the Afghan frontier, the Mahomedan residents of Calcutta, representing almost all the provinces of India, celebrated the recapture of Adrianople yesterday. The streets in Mahomedan quarters and houses and shops owned by Mahomedans were gaily decorated with flags and festoons and at night illuminated. In the evening a large number of Mahomedans in gala dress assembled at the Colootola Mosque to offer prayers. Prayers were also offered at other mosques and private houses and speeches were made in Urdu explaining the stiuation in Turkey. At night a party of Moslems with lights and banners paraded the principal streets in the northern quarters singing hymns of joy.

JUBILATION IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 25.

There is great rejoicing among the Mahomedans here owing to Turkey's recapture of Adrianople and the attempt to retrieve her losses. There are illuminations, fire-works, nautches in different quarters every night.

MOSLEM MASS MEETING.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

At a mass meeting of Mahomedans held under the auspices of the Anjuman. Ziya-ul-Islam, Falkland Road, to appeal to the British Government to assist Turkey in retaining the lost possessions including Adrianople and Kirk Kilisheh which she has recovered by her recent advance on Thrace, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law, be requested to take the Chair at this meeting.

That this mass meeting of the Bombay Moslems held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Ziya-ul-Islam beg respectfully to request His Majesty's Government and the Ministers in Attendance through His Excellency the Viceroy, to help Turkey to retain Adrianople and surrounding territories recaptured by her, by exercising diplomatic intercession and counsel before the Chancelleries of Europe, also by bringing diplomatic pressure on the Balkan Allies, and by so doing His Majesty's Government will not only strengthen the friendly relationship that exists between His Majesty's Government and the Ottoman Government, but will also enhance the British prestige as the greatest Mahomedan Ruling Power in the estimation of not only the Mahomedaas of India, but the Mahomedans of all parts of the world, over whom the British Empire wields its sway.

That the Chairman of this meeting, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law be authorised to send copies of these resolutions to the Private Secretary of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, by telegrams to be followed in details by letters; also copies of resolutions to be sent to the Secretary of State for India.

That the mass meeting of the Bombay Moslems held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Ziya-ul-Islam have learnt with regret and sorrow as to the action taken by the U. P. authorities respecting the demolition of a portion of the Mosque, for which sacrilegeous act the Mahomedans beg to protest respectfully but most vehemently against the attrocious action of the U. P. authorities, and beg to request most respectfully H. E. the Viceroy to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the Machhli Bazar Mosque of Cawnpore. That they further beg to observe that H. E. the Viceroy will graciously be pleased to take immediate steps in order to alleviate the religious sentiments and feelings of the Mahomedans that have been aroused by the action of the U. P. authorities, and that H. E. will also take steps to prevent the disgraceful occurrences affecting the religious sentiments of the Mahomedans in future, (which has been and had been fully observed by the Bombay City Improvement Trust).

It was resolved that a deputation of 15 representatives from all parts of India with Mr. Kaderbhoy as president, should wait upon the Viceroy to represent the above.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND THE WAR.

After the usual midday prayers at the local Juma Masjid yesterday, Munshi Mahomed Husson Muckba, President of the Mushawirs of the Mosque, offered thanksgiving to the Almighty for the successful entry of the Turks into Adrianople and the valorous re-capture by the army of the Sultan of their lost possessions from the Bulgarians.

The congregation then assembled for Friday prayers and devoutly responded to Mr. Muckba's motion.

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

KING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

"WORTHY AND WELCOME ADDITION."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The King laid the foundation stone of the new Commonwealth building in Aldwych to-day. The King was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, and a brilliant assembly representing the Dominions attended. Their Majesties were received with great cheering as they drove up in bright sunshine, numerous Australians greeting them with 'Cooee', Miss Ada Crossley sang the National Anthem, crowds joining in most heartily.

In his speech, the King congratulated the Commonwealth on the splendid site for the noble structure it was proposed to erect, which would be a worthy and welcome addition to buildings adorning the centre of the Empire. He referred to his happy recollections of visits to Australia and gratification at the testimony of the growing sense of kinship pervading the self-governing colonies. In conclusion, the King said, "I am well assured that in any national emergency Australia would play her part for the common cause."

CAT AND MOUSE ACT.

MEMORIALISTS CAUSE SCENE IN WESTMINSTER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

A crowd of suffragettes entered St. Stephen's Hall to-day to present to Mr. McKenna a memorial on the Cat and Mouse Act. They resisted the police and in being removed attempted to make speeches. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and two others were arrested

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED.

LONDON, July 24.

Mrs. Pankhurst has again been released.

CONDITION MOST SERIOUS.

Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is most serious. The doctors have resortted to transfusion of blood.

CONNAUGHT-FIFE WEDDING.

TO TAKE PLACE ON OCTOBER 15TH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife is fixed for October 15th.

LATER.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales will be the best man, and the Princess Mary one of the bridesmaids, at the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife.

CANCER RESEARCH.

NO PROGRESS REPORTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 25.

The annual report of the Cancer Research Fund shows no progress towards discovery of its causes, its treatment or cure. Surgical extirpation in the early stages is the sole remedy. Observation in connection with mice tends to suggest that the disease may be hereditary from parents, but scarcely from grandparents or remote ancestors.

HIDDEN SOCIAL CANKER.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION URGES COMMISSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

A representative meeting of the British Medical Association, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution sympathising with the appeal appearing in the newspaper of the 22nd instant for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate venereal disease.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, July 25.

A series of fruitless attacks were made on the arsenal during the past 24 hours. The Government troops, encouraged by successes, have assumed the offensive and are driving back the rebels from the suburb of Nantao.

LONDON LETTER.

THE BALKAN WELTER.

NEXT QUARREL.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

THE POWERS' FAILURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 11.

When the Balkan Allies set themselves the task of expelling the Turk, there was a proverb of the Near East repeated in every newspaper. It was this: "Better an end with horrors than horrors without an end." Well, they have made an end of the Turk in Europe, and having done that have plunged their people into a hell compared with which the rule of the Turk seems to have been comfort and prosperity. The hideous fighting of Servians and Greeks against Bulgaria has already, according to the accepted estimates, brought a loss of 50,000 men. Bulgaria has miscalculated her strength, and she is to all appearance hopelessly defeated. The Power which until a few weeks ago stood at the head of the Balkan League is pleading for European intervention. And while Tsar Ferdinand sues for peace, King Peter calls for vengeance upon the Bulgars, Roumania joins in, and Nicholas of Montenegro adds the inevitable appeal to pious sentiment. "God and justice," he cries, "are on our side and the Almighty will defend our common cause." The common cause, whatever it may be, is not easily distinguishable to mortals in this welter of savagery.

There are very few English correspondents near the scenes of fighting. One of the few who have been sending long dispatches is Mr. Francis McCullagh, who made his reputation in Tripoli two years ago and has since been representing the "Daily News" in the Balkans. A week ago he sent from Belgrade an account of the treatment to which the Bulgarian prisoners were being subjected by their Servian captors, and as a consequence he was ordered to leave the capital. On the day before his departure from Belgrade he wrote a despatch, which, among other things, contained the opinion of a Servian statesman on the situation.

"The most hopeless part of the outlook," he said, "is that even if Bulgaria is defeated and despoiled, peace will be further off than ever in the Balkans, for Greece and Servia will most certainly quarrel next. And I need not add that Montenegro is constitutionally incapable of keeping out of a row. It is only a few years since old King Nicholas accused King Peter of trying to blow him up. The bombs were certainly seized at Cettinje, and they were said to be marked with the stamp of our arms factory at Kragievatz. Had we not been separated by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, war would undoubtedly have broken out between us on that occasion. There is no Sanjak of Novi Bazar now. Servia and Montenegro touch."

HOME-SICK TROOPS.

It might have been thought that this second war in the Balkans would have had at least the effect of killing a few illusions among those, journalists and politicians, who have been strong partisans of one Balkan people or another; but apparently it is not so. The chaos is complete; nearly every prediction made in the English Press when the Turk was being defeated has been knocked to pieces by events; and yet the partisans go merrily on, defending one combatant and vilifying the rest, just as though nothing had happened. It would seem, however, that the position is being faced by some among the politicians of the Balkans. The "Times" telegrams to-day from Vienna, for instance, tell a pretty plain tale. The astonishment and depression felt in Serbo-phobe quarters there at the success of the Servian arms, it is said, is shared by Bulgarian and Macedo-Bulgarian observers. In their present chastened mood the latter make admissions which have the merit of frankness, and bear the stamp of truth One prominent Macedo-Bulgar who passed through Vienna said:—

This second war would naturally not have been begun had we not felt sure of cutting through the Servian Army like a knife through cheese. The only explanation for the apparently grave position of our Army is that the heart of the Bulgarian rank and file is not in their work. While we Macedo-Bulgars understand the importance of securing the Bulgar districts on the right bank of the Vardar, the Bulgarian peasant understands only that the hereditary enemy, the Turk, has been beaten after a long and bloody struggle and cannot comprehend why a second war should be necessary against Christians and fellow Slavs. On their way back from Tchataldja to the Servian frontier the Bulgarian reservists passed through their own country, saw their own fields and became so home-sick that several battalions wanted to stop the troop trains and go home. Home-sick men fight without spirit. Only thus can I explain the misfortunes that seem to have overtaken us.

Meanwhile, what of the European Powers? Their intention, says one writer to-day, "seems to be to wait until the combatants are bled white, and then to step in and divide what remains of the spoils among the survivors." And only a month ago the British Press with one voice was booming the Concert of Europe, and congratulating and praising Sir Edward Grey on the attainment of permanent peace!

WAR ON THE RAND.

Nothing in the way of a Labour War in the British Empire has been quite so bad as the recent events on the Rand, which culminated a week ago in a massacre under martial law. The death-roll in Johannesburg was considerably more than that of many an important pitched battle, and there is only too much reason to believe that the trouble is far from ended. A furious controversy is raging as to the employment of imperial troops for the suppression of the rioting, and as to Lord Gladstone's responsibility in connection therewith. The Colonial Secretary has been vigorously heckled, and he has, of course, defended the Governor-General of South Africa. Mr. Keir Hardie announced that he would move for the recall of Lord Gladstone, but the Speaker has ruled that it is not in order for the House to discuss the domestic affairs of a self-governing colony. The political dispute turns mainly upon the use of imperial troops, which the party of "law and order" contends is an absolute necessity for the preservation of society—although admittedly an anomaly in a dominion which, in every part of its administration, is absolutely independent of the Mother Country. The Radical members of Parliament who have been protesting are warned that they are stirring dangers the magnitude of which they appear not to have realised. Thus the "Times" this morning:—

It must never be forgotten that, in addition to the white mining population, a quarter of a million natives are employed upon the Reef. These natives began to show some tendency to disorder last Monday, as a consequence apparently of a misunderstanding regarding the results of the general strike; but they were quieted by tact and firmness, and the danger they threatened seems happily to be past. Have critics of Lord Gladstone and the Union Government here considered for a moment the appalling consequences that might easily have followed, if this quarter of a million of native workers had been rendered unmanageable by the scenes of disorder in Johannesburg? Have they considered that the food supply available in most of the native compounds is only adequate for three days, and that dislocation in the ordinary services of transport was therefore certain in a very short time to make control of the compounds impossible? Have they considered the effect upon the native population throughout South Africa, if the civil power were driven to the use of ruthless force against the natives on the Rand?

On the other side there is the contention that the employment of imperial troops is a policy which will make the administration of the Rand impossible. So Mr. Outhwaite, most incisive of controversalists in this affair, puts it this morning. The mine-owners, he asserts, first provoke disorder, get the police to fire, then apply for troops to complete the business by massacre. But this, after all, is only a part of the affair. The strike and its tragic sequel are symptomatic of a Labour situation which carries the probability of social disaster. The conditions in the Rand mines can no longer be hidden, and the mine-owners are determined to resist trade-unionism to the last. Here, as in so many other parts of the world—on the railways of England and India, for example—the fight is primarily for the recognition of the unions, and it cannot end until that right is won.

ROYAL PROGRESSES—NEW STYLE.

All through the week the King and Queen have been touring Lancashire in a wonderful Royal Progress of the new style. They are taking in every part of the county—the two great cities, Liverpool and Manchester, the cotton towns, the coal fields, the picturesque districts (of which some still survive), and even the seaside resorts. Their Majesties are welcomed in all the customary ways with civic addresses, by masses of school children, and by invitations to open public institutions. They are shown in concrete form the vast material progress of the industrial North. They are taken through cotton mills, shown the hand-loom, the original spinning-jenny, alongside the marvellous machinery of modern spinning and weaving; the immense mercantile navy of Liverpool parades in the Mersey; they see the working of the coal mines. And the royal motor-cars drive through miles and miles of dismal towns, past thousands upon thousands of little dingy brick cottages, row on row, street beyond street all alike in hue, all of the same pattern,—the myriad homes of the men and women upon whose labour the colossal commerce of Lancashire is built up and maintained. The King and Queen, everywhere greeted by uncounted multitudes, know how to behave. They show interest in everything; they shake hands with colliers and mill-girls; they go into cottages, examine the kitchen and parlour, talk to the inmates, give a friendly hand shake all round. The Lancashire newspapers are doing the tour on a thorough-going scale: the "Manchester Guardian," for instance, issuing a special illustrated supplement every day. Its pictures provide a revealing record of this latest of royal progresses. And what, one wonders, would the little gods of Simla think of a photograph showing the royal visitors in the cottage of two old people, last survivors of the hand-loom weavers, who are receiving the King and Queen with the conventional positions reversed? For there (believe it if you can, on the evidence of the camera) are their Majesties standing as they talk, while the old man and his wife are seated in their arm-chairs by the fireside—a delightful symbol of limited monarchy and independent democracy!

A DESPAIRING PARTY.

The holiday blight has fallen early upon our political affairs. Home Rule, it is true, makes its formal way through Parliament, and so does the Plural Voting Bill. But no one gives a thought to such things. The Post Office is engaged with the new Marconi contract, which some Liberal papers condemn as too much like the old one; and, in default of a more inspiriting battle cry certain journals (especially the "Globe" and the "Pall Mall Gazette") are going wearily over the Marconi business yet again: "Thrice they fight their battles o'er, and thrice they slay the slain." This, however, does not quite content the disheartened Opposition, whose more adventurous spirits call for a fighting policy wherewith to strike the imagination of the democracy. No one knows where it is to come from, or what it is to be, for, after all, the only thing upon which there is agreement is anxiety to yet rid of "this miserable Radical Government." For the moment the most diverting contribution to the confusion comes in the form of a desperate appeal, on behalf of a group of Tories, from Mr. Locker-Lampson, M.P., whose letter to sympathisers is too good not to quote:

It has been truly said that the system of the world is barter varied by robbery, and it can as truly be added that Liberalism admits only of the variation. Liberalism, at any rate, has been dominant now nearly nine years, and in that short time wealth has been blackmailed, poverty has been bribed, and religion has been robbed. The effect upon public morality has been as natural as it is sad, and nobody can wonder to find in power a set of Ministers who stand now slid for their salaries. Marconied up to their middles, and who prefer office to honour.

Now this, Mr. Locker-Lampson declares, must end: "What is needed is a resolute regiment of men, free from official restraint, who will yield to no sham sentiment when a country's reputation is in danger, and to little mercy when a priceless heritage is in trust!" So let us have a fighting column, and of course a fighting fund, but what the column and the fund are to fight on is much less clear.

MR. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

In the meantime the Opposition has suffered almost the heaviest of losses by the death of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, less than a month after George Wyndham. He was not a front-rank politician, although he had been Colonial Secretary; but he was an immense asset to his party, being that rare combination—the gentlemen, the athlete, and the man of affairs. Tributes to his personal gifts and character (one of the most glowing from Lord Curzon) have come in immense numbers, for he was a man of extraordinary popularity and fascination. The Opposition could most emphatically not afford to lose him. With Lyttelton and Wyndham gone, Mr. Balfour in the back ground, and Mr. Walter Long seriously ill, the party is in a pitiable plight. Even Sir Edward Carson is incapacitated by illness. What a chance for Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. F. E. Smith!

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

PASSING REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The voting on the Tariff Bill section by section has begun in the Senate. The debates are likely to be prolonged, but the passing of the Bill is regarded as certain.

LIVE POOL CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 25.

Cheshire rode Drinmore in the Liverpool Cup.

LATER.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup:—

Long Set 1
Bachelor's Hope 2
Knucknacorriga 3

Five Ran.

Won by one length, four lengths between second and third.

Betting at the start: 5 to 2 against Long Set, 5 to 2 against Bachelor's Hope, 25 to 1 against Knucknacopriga.

Thistleton was ridden by W. Huxley, and Knucknacorriga by Stokes.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Sir William Bellairs.

The death is announced of General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C.

PERSIAN REGENT'S VISIT.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND'S MORAL SUPPORT.

SHAH'S ACCESSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The Persian Regent has left Paris for Persia to attend the convening of the Mejliss and the Senate, and to initiate the Shah, whose accession is fixed for July 1914, into the methods of government. The Regent, however, will make a short stop en route.

Reuter learns from a Persian source that the Regent's exchanges of views with Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, were most satisfactory. There were no negotiations on particular subjects, as the visits to London and St. Petersburg were informal, and His Highness was not attended by any responsible Minister.

The Regent learned that Great Britain and Russia were prepared to give moral support to the present constitutional Government. Rumours to the contrary were entirely unfounded.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

"RED" FLEET'S SUCCESSES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The 'Red' invaders have occupied Grimsby, Cleethorpes and Immingham, and have captured the Admiralty's oil depot and two important wireless stations.

LONDON, July 25.

The success of the Red Fleet, yesterday, is much discussed. It is regarded rather as an incident in warfare than as permanently affecting the campaign.

The Humber was defended by cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers and submarines, the bulk of which were lured away North by a fleet of "Red" destroyers, leaving the estuary practically at the mercy of the main Red Fleet.

The defenders claim that they sank two transports before the troops were landed and two afterwards.

PATIALA STATE.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

Authentic news has been received that Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Prime Minister, and Sardar Jogendra Singh, Home Minister of Patiala State, have resigned their appointments which have been accepted by the Maharaja, who is forming an administration by local officials.

Both Nawab Zulfiquar Ali and Sardar Jogendra were appointed just after the Maharaja got his powers, and great credit is due to them for the advance which the State made during the past two years.

Apart from improving the administrative machinery which was of a very poor and inferior standard, they did their best to stimulate education and sanitary reforms and took steps to develop the resources of the State. They opened up marble quarries and mines and secured the services of Mr. H. S. Harrington, lately chief engineer to the Railway Board, who is now employed in making extensive surveys for light railways which will open the country and it is hoped will materially add to the revenues of the State. Both ministers gave special attention to the finances and they are having a balance of Rs. 30 lakhs in the treasury and were able to increase the revenues by 13 lakhs. Regret is felt that the State should loose their services so soon, when their contracts are yet due to expire for a couple of years yet.

METCALFE HOUSE CLOSED TO PUBLIC.

A LARGE POLICE GUARD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, July 25.

Orders have been issued that the grounds of Metcalfe House, the Chief Commissioner's residential quarters, are to be closed to the public and nobody is allowed to enter without a pass obtained from the Superintendent of Police. A large detachment of police have been placed on duty night and day.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 25.

The following is the betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup:—

100 to 9 against Castleton and Braxted.

100 to 8 against Wise Symon.

100 to 7 against Harmonicon, Cigar, and Poor Boy.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 25.

Kent beat Middlesex, at Maidstone, by seven wickets.

DR. SELBY.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, July 25.

An interesting ceremony was performed this evening by His Excellency Lord Willingdon when he unveiled the portrait of Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A., L.L.D., C.I.E., late Principal of the Deccan College. His Excellency who was accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary and Mr. Gibson, I.C.S. Private Secretary, was met by Principal F. W. Bain, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar K.C.I.E., the Chief of Aundh, Prince Baba Saheb of Bhore, and other members of the committee and conducted to a dais in one of the lecture halls when Mr. Godgil, Joint Secretary to the Fund opened the proceedings with an account of the movement which led up to the present ceremony and the founding of scholarship for the student, who gets the highest number of marks in Logic in the Intermediate Examination, provided he takes up Philosophy as one of the subjects of his B. A. course.

His Excellency, before unveiling the portrait of Dr. Selby, said:—"Gentlemen, I consider it a great privilege to have been invited by your Principal to-day to take the chief part in doing honour to one who spent the best years of his life as head of your College, but I own I feel under a considerable disadvantage in performing my task for I have not had the advantage of the personal acquaintance of Dr. Selby and I have therefore no knowledge of his many qualities which endeared him so much to all with whom he came in contact but from information I have received I am sure of this that no one is more worthy to receive a permanent memorial of his work in India, work which chiefly centred within the walls of the Deccan College. Except for a few short periods of absence I understand that Dr. Selby spent nearly thirty years of his life in working for the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of the students of this college, and I gather that it was largely due to his efforts in the past that the reputation of the College stands so high and that the amenities for you students both for work and play are so admirable in every way.

A great scholor, deep philosopher, and man of great character and influence, he loved this college, he took the keenest interest in all the students, and I hope you who spend your college days here will always remember how much you owe to the splendid life-work of Dr. Selby. And when I talk of character and influence I want to digress for one moment and say a few words to you who are students in this college and are shortly going out into the larger world to become, I hope, useful and valuable citizens of this country. I think you are very fortunate in having such delightful surroundings in which to spend your college life with the best opportunities for work and play, with large playing fields, a boat club, and with masters who, I hope and believe, in all your occupation give you that friendly assistance, encouragement, and good fellowship which is so essential to the college life of all young men. Now I want to ask you this question, do you in your work and play combine in all you do to keep up the high prestige of the Deccan College, or do you look upon this college merely as a place where you live for a short time where you can take a degree and then hope to secure a Government appointment, or do you look upon your life here from a much bigger, broader point of view? With all my heart I hope so. I speak as an old college man myself, and I say to you, that your life here is merely a preparation, the foundation for all of you, if you choose, of that education, that character, and influence, which will make you strong and self reliant men to face difficulties and trials that come to every one in the great struggle of life in the outer world. As this country develops, as its various industries spread through the land more and more, shall we hope to see men coming from your college with good brains and practical knowledge, fit and efficient to take their parts in the ever increasing competition of our public life? I am told that the last selection made for the Provincial Civil service came from your college, Mr. Reuben, this is surely a matter for congratulation, and I hope to see many of you young men in future following his example and doing sound solid work to assist Government in improving the moral and material condition of the country.

But remember it is not by book work alone that this end is to be achieved. High character and good influence are also necessary to make a good citizen. May I ask you, if you will, allow me, to remember three lines from a great poet, lines which have often been a great help to me and which, if you remember them, I think may be of use to you.

"This above all to thine own self be true.
And it must follow as the night the day.
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Remember these lines and, if you do, you will keep the high, good name of your college, you will honour the memory of Dr. Selby, and you will be in future a credit to yourselves, a credit to your home and family and a real asset and assistance to your country and Empire.

Before leaving His Excellency was garlanded and a photograph taken of a group of the prominent gentlemen present among whom were the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, and the Hon'ble Mr. Pattani, members of the Council, Mr. Charmichael, Chief Secretary to Government and others.

PERSIAN BANK ROAD ROBBERY.

AGENT'S POCKET RIFLED BY DACOITS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 25.

With reference to the alleged robbery of 17,000 tomans on the road near Hamadan from the agent or representative of the Imperial Bank of Persia, as reported in Reuter's telegram of the 16th instant, Sir Davood Khan Consul General for Persia in India, immediately on seeing the news in the Press wired to his Government for particulars.

He has now heard from the Foreign Office at Teheran that hitherto in all instances in which treasure (money) is sent from one agency of the Imperial Bank to another, intimation of the intention to do so has always been communicated so that the responsible authorities could make due arrangements for the security of the remittance. No such intimation was given in the present instance and the bank declares that money robbed was carried by the bank's agent in his pocket.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LORDS REJECT SECOND READING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 25.

The House of Lords rejected second reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 166 votes to 42, and adopted the motion of Lord Peel, declaring that the House was not prepared to accept a Bill dealing only with plural voting, and not attempting to remove the serious imperfections in present electoral law.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

LETTER OF PROTEST IN "TIMES."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, July 25.

The "Times" to-day publishes a long letter, signed "Anglo-Indian Professor," protesting against the appointment of Mr. Hornell as weakening immensely the prestige and influence of the whole Education Service and exciting the anger and resentment of his colleagues.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLMA, July, 25.

Captain Stocker, 13th Hussars, has been selected for the Adjustancy, of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant Fifth, 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore, is appointed to the Infantry of the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Tonson Rye, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Del Simonds, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 72 Heavy Battery, No. 72 Heavy No. 72 Heavy Battery, Nowgong.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Sharman, I.M.S. is permitted to retire from 1st August 1913.,

2nd Lieutenant Johnston, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted from the Home Establishment to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Chaplin, 8th Cavalry, as commandant of that regiment.

Major De la Fon, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 66th Battery Royal Field Artillery at Dinapore, instead of to the 19th Battery as previously notified.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S MONSOON TOUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, July 25.

The Hon. Mr. W.S. Clark, Member of Council, will leave Simla for his monsoon tour on 1st August. He will visit, Delhi on 2nd and 3rd, Bombay 4th to 8th, Poona 9th to 12th, Bombay 13th to 16th, Nagpur 17th to 20th, Calcutta 21st to 28th, Cawnpore 29th and 30th, returning to Simla on the 31st August.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

REVISED RULES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, July 25.

The Government of India have issued revised rules for the supply of articles for the Public Service.

Under rule 2 relating to articles manufactured in India from imported material the term "A substantial part of the process of manufacture" is explained. This means that a substantial part of the preparation of the finished articles must be performed in India whether from raw materials or from component parts obtained in a finished state from other sources.

Under rule 3 dealing with articles which are not manufactured in India no change of any importance is made except that articles of clothing and equipment of European manufacture required for the Burma Police Department may be procured for the present without the intervention of the India Office.

In rule 4 which deals with articles which should be purchased in India the following are added:

(a) Plant and materials for electric power and lighting plants of not more than 25 kelowatt capacity, which involve the provision of generators and cables for distribution provided they comply with the current specifications and tests prescribed by the Store Department of the India Office.

(B) British Columbia timber.

c) Plant and materials for small gass installations the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 15,00.

No change is made in rules 5 and 6, the former dealing with special purchases in India and inter-departmental purchases.

Under rule 7 the Secretary of State is enabled to authorise the Government of India or its officers to purchase some articles direct outside India. These will include among other items already published the followig:—

(1) Perishable fabrics including linen for residences which are furnished by Government.

(2) Chemicals and scientific apparatus of small value required by Government schools and colleges which do not require careful inspection and testing

(3) Articles required for Viceragal residences in special and urgent cases.

Under rule 8 (Forecast of requirements which should under the rules be complied with by indent on the India Office), the following is added "All requirements should be fulfilled locally in accordance with the provisions of the resolution number 4941/4988/102 dated the 15th July, 1909, provided that quality and price are not unfavourable and provided that such purchase does not violate any of the instructions contained in these rules. In cases, however, in which stores have to be obtained through the India Office every effort should be made to foresee requirement so that the indents may be despatched in ample time.

In rule 9 it is also noted when any stock articles confirming to well recognised standards are required within a shorter period than three months and the purchase has under the rules to be made through the India Office the Indenting Officer shall, if he desires that the procedure indicated in the resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry Nos. 6822-6869-37 dated the 13th September 11 be adopted, should state the fact clearly in his telegraphic indent.

In Rule 12 dealing with firms from which iron and steel may be bought India the following notes are added By "important iron or steel work" are meant articles of iron or steel which form important components of the project in hand, E. G. brigge girders and roof trasses built up in the firms' work-shops and supplied ready for erection in such sections as may be convenient, and rolled steel beams, rails, or other section cut to length or otherwise prepared at the firms workshops to suit the Indenting Officer's requirements. The intention of the rule is to insure that the parts of the accurate preparation of which it is essential to the security of a project, shall be obtained only firms which possess workshops and appliances capable of turning out work of the desired standard. The raw materials used may be either imported or of Indian manufacture subject to the usual specifications.

Rule 14 empowers the Government of India to sanction departures from the rules in cases in which such departure is absolutely unavoidable subject to a report to the Secretary of State is the expenditure exceeds Rs. 10.000.

The list of firms from which iron and steel may be bought in India remains practically the same as last year's. The only new firm added is Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Co. of Bombay.

MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 25.

His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur, who had been on a brief visit to Simla, has left for his captal this afternoon. His Excellency the Viceroy received the Maharana on Monday and His Highness also called at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday afternoon to see His Excellency leave for Delhi. During his stay His Highness subscribed to several local charities.

G. I. P. RAILWAY UNREST.

AGENT AND EMPLOYEES.

ANSWER TO MEN'S PETITION.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY APPROVED.

In our issue of yesterday we published news to the effect that the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was touring the various centres on the G. I. P. Railway to allay dissatisfaction amongst those of the men who appeared to disagree with the official interpretation of the Agent's last circular; and that Mr. Rogers was advising the men to await Major Hepper's reply to their conjoint petition, in which they pointed out that those of them who had been re-engaged after having gone on strike had been deprived of privileges and that a certain number of strikers had been dismissed. Major Hepper has now given his answer to the petition in the "Weekly Notes" of the G. I. P. Railway, a publication, which, as its name implies, is circulated weekly among officials of the staff.

AGENT'S REPLY TO MEN'S PETITION.

The Agent's answer is as follows:—"I have the pleasure to advise the staff that in the case of those employes who went on strike, and who were subsequently permitted to re-engage under the former conditions of pay, allowances and Provident Fund, the Board and Railway Board have accepted my recommendation and have sanctioned the condonation of the break of service, for the purposes of the "Leave Rules." The petition, which I have received, refers to my telegram dated 6th June last, which ran as follows:—"It is hereby notified that the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and Provident Fund, is noon on Monday, the 9th instant. Any men who fail to rejoin by noon on Monday will forfeit all claim to further consideration, and will be regarded as dismissed from the Company's service, with effect from the date they absented themselves. The staff are reminded that dismissal may involve the forfeiture of the Company's contribution to the employe's Provident Fund." All men re-engaged have been taken on under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and Provident Fund. The petitioners do not definitely state what other privileges they understood from the telegram they would retain, and no other privileges were mentioned in the telegram. It is presumed, however, that the petitioners refer to the effect of the interruption of duty in connection with the "Leave Rules," and to the loss of former service for the purposes of the retiring gratuity. All men re-engaged will be treated as regards pay, allowances, Provident Fund, and leave, as if no break of service had occurred.

RETIRING GRATUITY.

There remains the question of the loss of former service for the purpose of the retiring gratuity. The retiring gratuity is not a condition of service. It is a free gift which the Company may, at their discretion, make to their employes on certain clearly defined conditions laid down by the Secretary of State. The staff have been fully advised as to these conditions, and were specially reminded in my telegram dated 31st May, 1913, before the strike began, that those who absented themselves from duty without permission would thereby break the continuity of their service for the retiring gratuity. I regret that I can hold out no hope whatever of any possibility of the former service of those who went on strike being now allowed to count for the retiring gratuity.

With regard to the dismissal of 11 men, the telegram quoted constituted merely a warning that the 9th June was the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and Provident Fund. It in no way committed the Administration to re-emply every man who offered to re-engage, and I am unable to admit that any employe re-engaged after the strike has any just grievance in respect of the action taken by the Railway Administration in this connexion.

GENEROUS TREATMENT.

I wish to impress on those who have been re-engaged the generosity with which they have been treated. It was felt that the circumstances were exceptional, and that many of the men were allowing themselves to be misled without fully understanding the serious results likely to follow their action, or realising its futility in connexion with the trouble on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. For this reason I endeavoured to minimise, as far as lay within my power, the losses to which the strikers had rendered themselves liable, and I trust that they will appreciate the consideraion with which they have been treated.

Since statements have appeared in the Press indicating the possibility of further trouble, I desire, in conclusion, to take this opportunity to warn the staff that, now that matters are fully understood, there can be no excuse for a repetition of the deplorable occurrences on the first week of June, and there would therefore be no justification for applying, a second time, such favourable terms of re-engagement as those which have been extended to the great majority of the participators in the recent strike.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The following suggestions for the formation of an Employees' Mutual Benefit Society have been approved by the Board of Directors and appear in the G. I. P. "Weekly Notes."

It has been brought to notice that there is a demand amongst the staff of this Railway for some means whereby they may be provided with legal assistance when required mainly in connexion with prosecutions under the Indian Railways Act. The risk of prosecution, in case of accidents, is one to which certain classes of Railway servants are, from the nature of their employment, exposed, whilst cases where an employe has to clear his character in Court by bringing a charge of defamation are not uncommon. So far the methods by which employes have sought the desired protection have usually been such as involve obligations which do not in practice tend to the advantage of the individual, and which expose him to influences which the more thoughtful would probably prefer to avoid. With a view therefore to affording the assistance desired without the drawbacks referred to, the Board of Directors have approved the formation of "The G. I. P. Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Society," a copy of the rules and privileges of which is circulated for information.

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECTS.

The objects of the Society are as follows:—

(a) To porvide any member with legal assistance for his defence in the event of his being prosecuted for an offence or offences under the Indian Railways. Act or the Indian Penal Code, alleged to have been committed by him in the execution of his duty.

(a) To provide any member with legal assistance in cases where it may be decided to be necessary for such member to clear his character, in any matter pertaining to his Railway duties, by bringing a charge for defamation against any person or persons.

(c) To provide certain benefits on termination of service with the G. I. P. Railway Company or at death, after 10 years' membership of the Society.

The subcription will be at the rate of one pie in the rupee, subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per mensem. Membership of the Society will be open to all now in the service who desire to join, and will be compulsory in the case of certain classes of employes engaged subsequent to its formation.

NON-OFFICIAL BODY.

The Society is to be non-official in character, and will be managed by a Committee of the employes themselves, but the G. I. P. Railway Administration will assist in certain directions, as stated in the rules, with the object of reducing the cost of management and of safeguarding the Society's interests. There is no limit to the grant for legal assistance in any particular case, the amount being left to the discretion of the Committee, provided funds are available. Whether or not he has received the benefit of legal assistance, a member of over 10 years' standing will be entitled, on retirement or death, to a benefit representing a large proportion of his subscriptions, the difference being the amount he pays for protection, in respect of legal assistance, during his membership. The subscription being a nominal one, it is hoped that many employes now in the service of the Company, will avail themselves of the advantages which the formation of the Society offers. As soon as the Committee are elected, it is proposed to place at their disposal the sum of Rs. 5,000 by transfer from the Fines Fund, in order to put the Society on a sound financial basis from the commencement. Pending the appointment of the Committee and the Manager, applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary, Victoria Terminus, on the form issued for the purpose. The date of the first General Meeting will be notified as soon as a sufficient number of employees have intimated their desire to become members. All original members will be registered as having joined on the date of the first General Meeting.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A JEWELLER.

Rajabali Hyderali, a jeweller having his place of business in Dhunji Street, has reported to the police that in August last he had given a number of pearls and ornaments to one Munkundram who was wanted by them in connection with a series of other complaints. The total amount entrusted to the man was about Rs. 16,000. The police have succeeded in tracing property worth about Rs. 7,150 belonging to the complainant. Mukundram has not yet been arrested.

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following additional passengers are booked to proceed by the homeward English Mail steamer Egypt to-day:—

Chapman Mrs., Bridges Revd. F. L., Wilson Mrs. C. H., Pratt Mr., Anderson Mr. J. O., Coldstream Mr. J., Grant Mrs., Nurse and Infant, Meade Mr. C. F., Vlasto Mr. P., Leslie Miss, Jones, Major F. G., Rees Miss A. G., Leamon Mr. P. M., Young Mr. R., Wheeler Major G. G. M., Grant Mr. H., Roberts Miss B., Blanc Mr. P. Pallis Mr. A, Watson Mr. A., Shand, Capt. J. G. B.

GOVERNOR'S BALL.

TO HOUSEHOLD STAFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, July, 25.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon last night gave a ball to the Government House Establishment Staff and their friends, which, contrary to the usual custom, was held in Government House itself, the same arrangements which were provided for the State ball on Wednesday holding good for this occasion also.

The feature of the proceedings was a State ceremonial fhich was practically identical in both cases. About 30 resident Europeans were present and Their Excellencies shook hands with their guests who filled past the dais on which they were seated. Dancing then commenced when Lord and Lady Willingdon danced with the members of the Household Staff in a set of "Lancers", and later joined in other dances till the supper and interval. The function was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

TROOPS FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER SUPPLY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 25.

Owing to the improved conditions in the water supply at Ahmednagar sanction has been given to the move of the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and the Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and the Ammunition Column from Kirkee and Poona to Ahmednagar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, July 25.

Mr. R. C. M. Symns resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Davidson reverts from Delhi to the Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jones is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Allahabad.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Schoneman officiates as Post-Master General, 2nd grade, and Deputy Director General of Post Offices. Mr. Sutherland will continue to officiate as Post-Master-General, 2nd grade, Central Circle. Mr. Howard Collector of Customs, Chittagong, has been granted three months' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. W. Thomson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is posted to Bombay. Captain W. S. McGillvary, I. M. S. is temporarily employed on plague duty in Burma.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. C. D. Throne officiates as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Captain J. C. Spitta, 88th Infantry, is cashiered by a sentence of a general court-martial. Commander Henby officiates as Port Officer, Aden, vice Sinclair who goes on six months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Heymerdingwar is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

SARANAC ENQUIRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the resumed enquiry into the stranding of the "Saranac" in connection with which serious charges are being made against the Captain evidence was given by the Third Officer in support of the statements made by the Chief Officer. When the vessel went aground at Buderta witness was on the bridge with the Chief when the Chief Officer told the Captain the vesssel was stranded. The Captain remarked "Oh, she will come off in a minute." Witness believed the cause of the grounding was the fact that the vessel was going too fast. Witness formed the opinion that the Captain was frequently the worse for liquor. Regarding the stranding off Ceylon witness said that he saw nobody but the Chief Officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell for the Captain, witness said he was assaulted by the Captain on the 5th instant and that prior to that he did not intend sending in a report against him. The assault was the result of a quarrel which witnesse's servant had with a Chinaman on board. There was some argument during which the Captain struck witness who retaliated.

After further cross-examination the inquiry was adjourned.

MADRAS APPEALS BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, July 25.

Telegraphic intimation has been received to-day from England, to the effect that the Nidadavole appeal in which Rajah Range Rau Appa Rao claimed the Nidadavole Zemindary to be impartible was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with costs, confirming the judgment of the High Court. The connected appeal relating to the Medur Estate in which the question regarding the validity of adoption is in dispute is to be heard by the Privy Council next week.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A sensational shooting act is promised at the Excelsior to-night and during the coming week in which Mdlle. Elise, who is presented by Mr. G. E. Stillwell, shows to the audience that she is bullet-proof. It is announced that she will be fired at by a company of soldiers using the Army rifle loaded with regulation 303 Army cartridges. Members of the audience will have the opportunity of making the cartridges before they are used, and the loading will be done in full view of the audience. Mdlle. Elise will catch the bullets and hand them back to the firers. Mr. G. E. Stillwell, whose clever conjuring and many mystifying tricks has bewildered hundreds during the past two weeks, will present a complete change of programme. There will be many startling new features that he will present in a performance lasting some 45 minutes. There is one experiment of his which is particularly puzzling and makes it seem that the impossible is possible. He calls it "Spirits or what?" Kitto, the patter comedian, remains on the bill; he has this week a double turn to present and some new and catchy topical songs.

The principal film is an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake." It is 2,500 feet in length and is divided into three parts A good deal of alteration in the context of the story has been found to be necessary, but the charm of the poem is said to be retained and is enhanced by the delightful setting. It is really a charming production which quite maintains the Excelsior's reputation. The comic film is "Making a cinema film"—a subject which provides untold sources of humour. In addition there is a double dose of Pathe's Gazette this week, for last week's films missed the mail.

For variety and general excellence the programme wants a lot of beating, and the crowded houses of the past week should be maintained.

The exceptionally strong picture-programmes that have been presented here, of late, have attracted many visitors, old and new, in spite of the uncertain state of the weather. The big item on the list this week is "The Rajah's Casket," a detective drama introducing a clever detective in his pursuit after a daring cracksman who has stolen a valuable box of jewels. It is a really good, sound story that will appeal to all tastes.

A delightfully acted comedy, in which the well-known boy-actor Bobby takes a conspicuous part, will also be found very amusing.

EMERGENCY CHAIN IN USE

Before a bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Dadar consisting of Dr. H. L. Batlivala and Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, a Mohammedan named Jaffer Shamsherkhan, was charged by Sub-Inspector Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with assaulting a passenger Bhalia Bhulia.

The accused, it appears was seated in a local train with his feet resting upon the front seat when the complainant entered and wishing to occupy the said vacant seat, asked the accused to remove his legs. The latter complied but not before abusing the complainant and dealing him a brutal kick. The complainant reckoning the man to be a dangerous character pulled the emergency chain and stopped the train. The Guard arrived on the scene and separated both parties. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 2.

A FATAL FEUD.

As a result of a quarrel between two Sadhus yesterday evening, one of them, whose name is not known was belabboured with a heavy stick generally carried by Sadhus and was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died subsequently.

It is alleged that the deceased used to keep others away at feasts given to Sadhus and his assailant had an eye on him. Yesterday afternoon while the deceased was standing outside the gate of Madhav Baug, the accused came from behind and dealt him a blow on the head. The deceased fell and the accused hit him a few more blows. He then became unconscious and was removed to hospital where he died last night. This assailant was arrested on the spot.

THEFT OF A CHILD'S BANGLE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Yusufali Abdulali, a Borah, with the theft of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 30, the property of his master's daughter.

It appears that on the evening of the 21st ultimo the complainant, Sheik Cadur Mulla Amiji was invited to a caste dinner held at Dawood Baug. Whilst away, the accused who is a cook, stole the bangle from his master's little child and absconded. A complaint being lodged, the accused was arrested yesterday with the stolen bangle in his possession. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

OCTROI IN KARACHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
KARACHI, July 25.

The Government of India have sanctioned as a provisional arrangement for a further period of one year from the 7th July 1913 the continuation by the Karachi Municipality of the system of 10 per cent. drawback on all refund of octroi on exportation.

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 11.

CRICKET.

The exceptionally long lane of defeat down which Essex have been meandering since the beginning of the cricket season has at last turned, and at their tenth attempt they have been able to bring off a win at the expense of Sussex at Leyton by 131 runs. They held the mastery throughout for in reply to a total of 285 (Freeman 62, G. M. Louden 74, Buckenham 88) Sussex could only make 163, Douglas taking 5 for 46. Essex declared in their second innings at 315 for 3 (Freeman 121 not out, Perrin 87, Fane not out 50) and Sussex were set the difficult task of getting 438 to win. They tried hard and actually achieved 306 of them, Vine 47, Albert Relf 78 and Vincent 63, batting with great pluck.

Surrey generally have to go through it when they play Kent at Blackheath and they experienced their usual defeat there on Saturday (July 5) this time by 6 wickets. Frank Woodley was the chief cause of Kent's victory, for in addition to taking 5 Surrey wickets for 70 in the first innings, it was his magnificent 177 which gave the hop county the lead which proved so useful. The chief contributors to Surrey's first innings total of 236, were Hayes 62 and Goatly 80. Apart from Woodley's great score, the higest total in Kent's first innings of 331 was 40 by Jennings. Blythe got busy when Surrey went in a second time and took 6 for 74. Surrey's total was 211 only, Hayward 41, Hobbs 49 and Sandham not out 48, distinguishing themselves. Kent lost only 4 wickets in obtaining the 117 necessary for victory. At the end of the match, Bird the Surrey captain resented the congratulatory thumping on the back which it is the custom to bestow by some crowds and either struck or pushed a spectator. The crowd became excited and a threatening scene was only averted by the statement that Bird had apologised.

The champions proved far too strong for Leicestershire at Leicester, and won by 190 runs after declaring their second innings closed at 142 for 6. Against a first effort of 405 (Rhodes 152, B. B. Wilson 77 and Hirst 55). Leicester could only make 168 of which W. N. Riley, the rejected of Cambridge University emphasised the mistake of leaving him out, scored the large proportion of 100, the next highest being 17. Booth, for Yorkshire, took 7 for 65. Yorkshire did not make Leicester follow on and the latter were eventually left with 380 to get to win. Only King (47) and late in the innings Shipman (39) stood up to the bowling of Hirst (4 for 46) and Drake (3 for 29) and Leicestershire were all out for 189.

Warwickshire defeated Gloucestershire at Nuneaton by the decisive margin of 8 wickets. Gloucestershire started well enough, their first pair, C. S. Barnett and Dipper making 43 and 63 respectively, but the others with the exception of Nason (34) failed and the total only realised 249, Frank Foster took 4 for 78 and Jeeves 6 for 94. Warwickshire were chiefly indebted to Parsons, (not out 161) and Baker 74, for their total of 347. This was Parsons' first century in first-class cricket. Gloucester were out for 178 at their second attempt only Dipper (52) doing himself justice. Foster took 4 for 50. Warwickshire only lost two wickets in obtaining the 81 they wanted for victory.

Worcestershire were decidedly lucky to effect a draw with Middlesex at Worcester, for with only one wicket to fall, they still required 79 when stumps were drawn. Middlesex totalled 224 in their first innings, by level scoring J. W. Hearne topping the list with 54. He again distinguished himself when Worcester went to bat and his 7 wickets for 8[illegible] was the chief cause of the latter being dismissed for 201. Hendren 123, J. W. Hearne 88, and F. T. Mann 65, were mainly responsible for Middlesex's 408, when they batted a second time. Worcester started grandly on their task of getting 432 to win, Pearson (50) and Bowley (155), putting on 149 for the first wicket. Foster (86) and Bowley added another 144, but none of the others lived up to these fine examples and only intermittent rain, which caused considerable delay, enabled Worcestershire to play out time.

Although they had all the worst of the game against Lancashire, Northamptonshire managed to effect a draw. Of Lancashire's first innings total of 293, Jack Sharp the international footballer made the large proportion of 123 not out; the next highest being Makepeace, with 49. Northampton could only make 154 in reply, J. S. Denton being top-scorer with 40 not out. Whitehead for Lancashire took 7 for 71. Lancashire declared their second innings closed with 147 for 7 and Northampton left to get 288 in two hours and forty minutes. They started badly losing two good wickets for 5 runs, but steady work by the others (W. H. Denton 45) enabled them to play out time, with their score at 126 for 6 wickets. Whitehead again bowled well taking 4 for 39.

Bad fielding and dropped catches resulted in Oxford University being left to get 374 to win against a, by no means, powerful M. C. C. team at Lords. They failed in this task by 104 runs in spite of a fine 116 by the international Rugby half, F. H. Knott. Fifty by Mervyn Payne, the score in the M. C. C. first innings of 193, B. G. von Mello bowling finely, taking 7 for 48. Oxford answered with 209, Knott heading the list with 61. The M. C. C. then made 389, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the grandson of the great poet Laureate, playing a splendid innings of 110, while Payne again batted well for 64 and Philip Mead made 75 attractively. None but Knott could do anything in Oxford's last innings, 26 by P. H. Davies being the next highest score and Oxford suffered a somewhat ignominious defeat, considering the strength of the side opposed to them.

Defeat was also the portion of Cambridge who were opposing the strong lot of amateurs got together by Mr. Lionel Robinson at Old Beckenham Hall. Robinson's side started off with 195, B. J. T. Bosanquet recalling his former great deeds with a spirited 86, while P. Randall Johnson, the Somerest amatuer made 44, Mulholland (4 for 28) and Calthorape (4 for 20) did the execution. Combridge could only gather 139 in reply, M. Falcon taking 5 for 55 and Pegler, the South African 4 for 71. By consistent scoring, Robinson's side made 307 in the second venture, Bosanquet again heading the list with 55 and the famous A. C. Mac Laren showing that he can still play good cricket by making 50 not out. Cambridge were left with 364 to win, but in spite of plucky batting by R. B. Lagden (46) R. du B. Evans (70) and E. L. Kidd (not out 96), they failed by 42, the innings closing for 321.

The weather conditions were all against Derbyshire in their game against Notts at Trent Bridge, which was begun on Saturday (July 5th) and finished on Monday evening. Notts, who went in first, had made 316, A. W. Cary, the nineteen year old Sherborne Schoolboy making 88, his highest score in first-class cricket. Iremonger 65 not out and Alleson smiting lustily as usual for 88. Before close of play on Saturday, five Derbyshire wickets had fallen for 97. Rain had fallen heavily before play was resumed on the Monday and the drying wicket became exceedingly difficult. It just suited Iremonger who took four of the outstanding wickets for 13, his analysis for the innings reading 4 for 33, while Alletson about the fairness of whose delivery there appears to be some doubt, took 4 for 15. Derbyshire were all out for 121 and did even worse in the follow on. Iremonger bowled irresistibly, taking 6 for 21 while Wass accounted for the other four for 40. Only L. Oliver showed any short of form and made 30 out of the 70 the total reached. Derbyshire were thus defeated by an innings and 125 runs.

After a sternly fought game, Cambridge succeeded in defeating Oxford at Lords by 4 wickets, in a comparatively low-scoring game. Winning the toss Oxford were all out for the disappointing total of 141, G. R. R. Colman (39), I. P. F. Campbell (34), A. C. Wilkinson (20) and W. G. K. Boswell (20) were the only batsmen to reach double figures. K. H. C. Woodroffe, the Marlborough fact bowler, took 4 for 25, J. H. Naumann 4 for 57 and G. B. Davies the Rossal fresher, 2 for 16. Cambridge then ran up 187, the chief protagonist being R. B. Lagden who compiled an excellent 71 the next highest score being 28 by A. H. Lang. B. G. von Melle, the South African, bowled finely for Oxford and took 6 for etc., while P. H. Davies, lately of Brighton College, took 2 for 36 and C. U. Peat 1 for 20. Oxford did not improve much on their first innings at their second attempt, and would have made a sorry show but for a fine 72 by R. V. Bardsley of Shrewsbury. F. H. Knott made 26 and W. G. K. Boswell 30. Naumann again bowled well for Cambridge, capturing 4 for 37, Wodroffe getting 2 for 55, G. B. Davies 2 for 21 and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe 1 for 12. Requiring 146 to win, Cambridge batted with the utmost care, while the Oxford bowling and fielding was desperately keen. R. B. Legden (45) again bated well and contributions of 15 by Mulholland, 36 by E. L. Kidd, 14 by G. B. Davies and 13 not out by S. H. Saville, all helped, and at half past one the winning hit was made by Calthorpe.

Another defeat at home was the portion of Lancashire, Surrey being their conquerors by 108 runs. Hayward showed his value when Surrey started, by making 57. Scores of 29 by Sandhom, 89 (not out) by Harrison and 24 by M. C. Bird, produced the moderate total of 212, Huddleston taking 5 for 59. Lancashire could not do as well as even at this, Rushby (4 for 41), Goatly (4 for 48) and Bird (2 for 16) disposing of them for 107, towards which Ernest Tyldesley was top-scorer with 36. In Surrey's second innings only Bird (54) and Hayward (22) made any sort of resistance to the bowling of Dean (7 for 70) and Huddleston (3 for 33). Wanting 228 to win, Lancashire once more failed badly and were all out for 119, Spring taking 6 wickets cheaply.

There were great rejoicings among the Kent players when the news arrived that Northants had defeated Yorkshire at Leeds by 20 runs, in a low scoring game. Northants' first innings total 145—Haywood (36), Thompson (30) and Seymour (32)—hardly looked good enough, but Yorkshire could only retort with 107, Denton being top-scorer with 19. Rhodes, showing some of his old time ability, took 7 Northampton wickets for 45, while Thompson for the visitors took 6 for 66 and S. G. Smith 3 for 32. A fine 75 by John Seymour and 58 by Haywood helped Northampton's second total to 194, Booth capturing 7 for 64 and being the first man to take 100 wickets this season. Yorkshire had to get 233 to win and Kilner (91) played grandly and had useful assistance from Rhodes (21), Hirst (30) and Drake (20) but the total only reached 212. Smith took 4 wickets and Thompson 5. It was a splendid performance by little Northamptonshire.

There was no doubt as to the decisiveness of Kent's victory over Warwickshire at Birmingham, the Southern county winning by an innings and 51 runs after declaring at 371 for 8, Jas. Seymour gathering 106 in great style Hubble 75 and Jennings 7 2. Prior to this Warwickshire were all out for 169, Parsons (31) and Baker (not out 35) being the chief scorers. Blythe took 5 for 47 and Woolley 5 for 75. Warwickshire put up a very feeble resistance in their second innings only Charlesworth (43) and late in the innings E. B. Crockford (23) and G. W. Stephens (26) offering any resistance worthy of the name, the whole side being out for 161.

Interruptions by rain and terribly slow batting rendered a draw inevitable in the Sussex-Leicestershire game at Brighton. Leicestershire started well, C. J. B. Wood (108) his first century of the season Whitehead (62) and King (63) all doing well, but the total only reached 306. Eight of the Sussex batsmen reached double figures, H. L. Wilson making 92, Robert Relf 66 and Albert Relf 64, Vine who made 32 took two hours and a half to do it. The total reached 413, but it was anything but an inspiring performance. All interest had died out of the match when Leicestershire went in a second time, and lost two wickets for 39.

Play in the Gentlemen V. Players match at the Oval on Thursday was of a most exciting character. The amateur who bowled first had three men out before a run had been scored, and half the wickets were down for a paltry dozen runs in half an hour, but Jessop came in and completely revolutionised the innings. Hitting the bowling to all parts of the ground he completed his 50 out of sixty in three quarters of an hour. He and M. Falcon, who was the only man to stay with him, put on 58 in less than thirty minutes for the last partnership before Jessop who had obtained 81 out of 111 in 70 minutes was held in ships and the innings closed for 139. At the close the Professionals with 8 wickets standing were within 46 of the others total. Dean accomplished a remarkable bowling performance for Lancashire against Yorkshire at Liverpool, taking nine wickets for 62 runs, and the champions were all out for 177. In doing so Dean owed much to the smart fielding of his colleagues who gave a very attractive display. Rain seriously curtailed cricket at Derby but in the time available the Sussex batsmen fared so well as to hit up 240 runs for the loss of only two wickets. Worcestershire made a bad start against Hants at Southampton losing five wickets for 64 runs Jaques secured the first four wickets which fell for 13, without a run being scored off his bowling. Northamptonshire have so far failed to reproduce their brilliant form shown against the Champions earlier in the week in their game with Somerset at Northampton. They disposed of Somerset in two hours and 40 minutes, for 150, but in reply lost six of their best wickets for 122.

The position in the Country Championship on Thursday July 10 was as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st Inn	Lost on 1st Inn	Pts. possible	Pts. obtained	Per-cent. age.
Kent	14	11	2	1	0	70	58	82·85
Yorkshire	16	10	2	3	1	80	60	75.00
Middlesex	10	5	1	2	2	50	33	66.00
Surrey	14	7	3	1	3	70	41	58 57
Northants	13	7	3	0	3	65	38	58.46
Nott	11	5	2	1	3	55	31	56.36
Lancashire	16	4	6	6	0	80	38	47.50
Warwickshire	14	5	6	2	1	70	32	45.71
Sussex	13	4	5	2	2	65	28	43.07
Worcestershire	9	3	4	1	1	45	19	42.22
Gloucestershire	11	3	5	1	2	55	20	36,66
Derbyshire	9	3	6	0	0	45	15	33.33
Somerset	6	1	4	1	0	30	8	26.66
Leicestershire	13	2	9	1	1	65	14	21 53
Essex	10	1	6	1	2	50	10	20·0
Hampshire	11	1	8	0	2	55	7	12.72

ROYAL VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

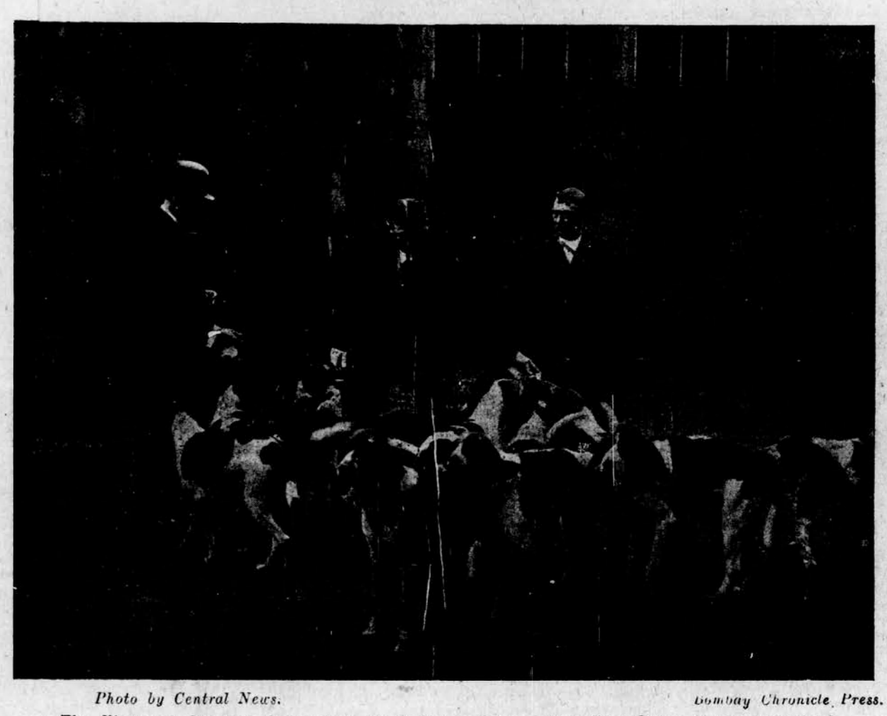

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The King and Queen took luncheon at Hoghton Tower where King James I was entertained 300 years ago.

Our photograph shows His Majesty inspecting the front of the house and the famous Ribblesdale buck hounds.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A", 5; COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA, 0.

It was a disappointing game in every way yesterday, not only on account of the Commercials being below form but of the fact that a sharp shower made the ground very greasy. There was a very good attendance and satisfactory conditions were promised, but as the players came out very heavy rain fell for about five minutes. It then ceased till about ten minutes from full time, when it came down again and kept a large majority of spectators behind for some time.

As remarked, the Civilians were expected to put up a much closer fight, but it must be remembered that three of their regular forwards are *hors de combat*. A really good goal-keeper is wanting, but the backs and Osborne at half were not quite as sound as usual. They played the one-back game and succeeded in frequently placing their opponents off-side in the second half, but with a slippery ball it was a dangerous plan.

There is nothing to remark in addition to the previous comments in the Foresters. They kept their feet better than the others and scored heavily in the mutual understanding that exists between the various divisions. The only change was Sampson instead of Wells, and the former was good, having plenty of pace.

Kicking off in a shower of rain, the Sherwoods came up and Sampson put in a fast run forcing Clark to concede a corner. This being cleared, the Commercials drew up, but again Sampson dispossessed Chapman and brought it back. He passed well forward, and Mitchell following up well kept just ahead of Harwood and put a good shot into the left corner.

Topliff sent in a nice centre to Mitchell, a stinger from him coming back off the cross-bar, Symes saving the next. Astill then gave Sampson a charge but Symes ran out and put him off as he fell. Topliff then missed an easy chance given him by Wesson. A moment after, however, Topliff gave to Sampson and he to Orange, who tapped in easily.

Not more than twenty seconds later, the Sherwoods scored again. They forced a corner and Marvel receiving the kick sent home a nice one.

Orange twice shot close to the left, the whistle following for half time.

Sherwood Foresters ..... 3 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

Coming up early, Astill tried a shot which nearly slipped through, then there was a narrow escape from Mitchell who received a centre by Parsons. Returning after an off-side, Sampson tried a shot, and in clearing Symes carried. The free was too close, but they returned, Topliff giving to Sampson, whose shot was saved, but Orange nipped in a scored easily.

A run by the Commercials saw them press till Harwood was pulled up for foul. Murphy then gave Murray a chance, but the backs got up fast and barged them off the ball. The rain here came down hard and the Military were again dangerous, Mitchell nearly through from a pass by Wesson. A moment later Harwood mis-kicked badly, Orange darted in, got clear and steadying the ball shot it into the right corner.

Time followed without any further incident of note, the score being:—

Sherwood Foresters ..... 5 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

Teams:—

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Johnston, goal; Garbutt and Wilkins, backs; Fitzjohn, Astill and Marvel, halves; Topliff, Sampson, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson, forwards.

Commercial Gymkhana:—Symes, goal; Harwood and Chapman, backs; Bellamy, Osborne and Clark, halves; Darwell, Murphy, Murray, Shaw and Parsons, forwards.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B. A. C. *v.* HORNETS.

Referee:—Bomb Fortune.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Last night the Bombay Gymkhana sent in their entry for the Rovers' Tournament.

The remark in yesterday's issue came in the nick of time, it having been decided at a meeting held after the game yesterday, to combine the B. A .C., Commercial Gymkhana and Hornets. The team will enter the Tournament as the Bombay Athletic Club. Especially in defence, the selected team should be one capable of giving a good account of itself .

BISLEY SHOOTING.

WINNER OF BRONZE MEDAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

Sergeant Ommundsen won in shooting off the tie with Captain Marchmont for the Bronze Medal.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 24.

The following are the probable starters in the Liverpool Cup, with jockeys:—

Stedfast, ridden by Wootton.
Long Set—Higgs.
Bachelor's Hope—Donghue.
Drinmore—Piper.
Thistleton—E. Huxley.

No jockey has been selected for Belted Earl.

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ROMANCE OF A MILLION.

LADY SACKVILLE'S TRIUMPH.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE.

£20,000 COSTS.

After a hearing lasting eight days, the great will case ended on July 8th last in a victory for Lord and Lady Sackville.

The suit arose over the £1,180,000 fortune left by Sir John Murray Scott. In addition to £150,000 in cash, Sir John left Lady Sackville art treasures in Paris worth at least £350,000, and the allegation was made that these bequests were secured by undue influence and fraud.

Mr. Donald Malcolm Scott set up the draft of a later codicil revoking the bequests, but, despite an offered reward of £10,000, no one can be found to say that such a codicil was ever executed.

The jury took only 10 minutes to arrive at their verdict. The questions left to them and the answers they gave, were:—

Do you find that the paper writing, bearing date October 26, 1900, is the will of Sir John Murray Scott, and the codicils, dated November 23, 1908 (two codicils), April 25, 1910 (two codicils), and July 23, 1910?—Yes.

Do you find that the bequests to Lord and Lady Sackville were obtained by the undue influence of either Lord or Lady Sackville?—No.

Do you find that the said bequests were obtained by the fraud of Lady Sackville?—No.

The President (Sir Samuel Evans) thereupon said: I pronounce for the will and five codicils as propounded by the executor, with costs.

THE QUESTION OF COSTS.

Mr. Norman Craig, K.C., (for Lord and Lady Sackville) asked that the costs of the parties cited be paid by the defendant.

Mr. Hemmerde, K.C. (for the defendant) urged that these costs should be paid out of the estate. He submitted there was reasonable ground for making such an order.

The President: I see no reason why the costs should not be granted against the defendant. The case against the parties cited (Lord and Lady Sackville) was based upon two allegations of fraud and undue influence, allegations of a serious and extrordinary kind, and I see no reason to prevent my giving the costs of the parties cited against the persons who made the allegations.

Mr. Barnard asked that the executor's costs as between solicitor and client should come out of the estate, and this was granted.

£10,000 FOR COUNSEL.

The costs are estimated to be at least £20,000. The brief fees of the various counsel engaged and the "refreshers" account for over half this sum, one leader's brief running into four figures, and the other having over 700 guineas.

Then there is the large amount necessarily expended in "getting up" and "replying" to the case—an amount running into several thousands, as is proved by the size of the briefs and the number of letters which had to be copied so many times over.

The court was crowded by spectators at the time the verdict was given.

Lady Sackville was not present, but Lord Sackville sat at the solicitors' table, and he was congratulated by those around him upon the result. "Kidlet," as she had been termed—the Hon. Victoria Sackville-West (daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville)—also received the congratulations of lady friends who were with her.

In anticipation of the verdict, a large crowd had gathered outside the Law Courts, and extra police had to be called on to keep the footpaths in the Strand clear.

"MUD THROWING."

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND THE ALLEGATIONS.

All the evidence in the case having been heard the week before, the proceedings on July 7, began with counsel's addresses to the jury.

Sir Edward Carson said the case had been a very unpleasant and a very distressing one for Lady Sackville. He was not at all sure, if they examined the nature of the case set up, and compared it with the strength of the case put forward by his clients, that it was not the object of the action that she should have, at all events, to go through the ordeal if she wished to insist upon the legacies which had been left to her.

It was an ordeal which must be severe for anybody, but when it was backed up by suggestions of the most mean and sordid character, and when the trivialities of 12 years' friendship were magnified and exaggerated, as they had been in the case, it was a matter which must cause the very deepest pain. It was an ordeal that Lady Sackville might very well have been spared.

What were the charges? In the first place, there was the will made 12 years before Sir John Scott died. That will, from 1900 to January 1912, was in the possession of Sir John Scott, and, so far as the legacies were impeached, he never altered them one iota as regards Lady Sackville. On four different occasions he made codicils to his will, and, although there were changes made in the codicils, still there were five deliberate acts made in the course of those 12 years by him, and in no one of them did he alter the bequests to Lady Sackville.

"WOULD BE HOUNDED FROM SOCIETY."

The charges against his clients, counsel proceeded, were of undue influence and of fraud. Had those who brought the charges shown the jury one particle of evidence that Sir John was a man who ever could be influenced, and had they pointed to any circumstance in his whole life to show that he was that weak kind of man who could not resist the influence of Lord and Lady Sackville?

He could not conceive of any more terrible thing than to put upon the records of the Court that Lord and Lady Sackville had conspired together to get the will. If that could be proved, said Sir Edward, raising his voice, Lord and Lady Sackville would be hounded out of society as people not worthy to associate with, as they would have been guilty of one of the greatest crimes that could be committed—guilty of a species of robbery towards other persons who might otherwise have been left the money.

He could not but think that a great deal of what had been put forward had been put forward in order to throw a kind of prejudice into the jury box. There was nothing more reckless than the putting of Major Arbuthnot in the witness-box. Assuming it were true that he saw Lady Sackville in the room upon July 10, 1911, with her daughter, at the table looking at documents, what was the suggestion relevent to the case? It was not suggested that there was any missing document.

That evidence was thrown at the jury so that they might think that Lady Sackville was a kind of desperate woman who was ready to do any illegal act for the purpose of getting the benefactions from Sir John. In putting that forward his learned friend had made a very grievous mistake, and it was a matter which his friend, in justice to Lady Sackville, ought to withdraw.

Did the jury really believe that Lady Sackville was such an abandoned woman that she took her own daughter into that room for the purpose of doing something that was wrong? A man or a woman might be very bad, but they would try to spare their children from being witnesses of such an act. The charge was attempted larceny of the documents by Lady Sackville, and it meant that she was a depraved and an abandoned woman. That was the implication put to the jury and to the public outside. The incident had nothing more to do with the will than any other incident which occurred at Connought-place. It was a horrible charge, and it ought to be scouted out of court unless it were proved up to the hilt.

"AN OUTRAGEOUS SUGGESTION."

When charges of this kind were made some of the dirt stuck, no matter how untrue they were. When such charges were made and flung about it was absolutely necessary that the jury should see that they were supported by the evdence. The other side stated that this incident in the library happened on July 10, although it could not possibly have happened on that date. The jury were asked to say that Lady Sackville was there sneaking in and out of the library for a felonious purpose. It was an outrageous suggestion which should never have been made unless they had absolute proof.

Did the jury think that in 1900 she had formed such a deep and desperate desire? It was an outrageous suggestion. It would not hang together with the subsequent history of the case, because it was clear that Lady Sackville never mentioned the matter to Sir John up to the time of his mother's death. Lady Sackville said she told her husband in London. Lord Sackville was called, and he had not been asked a question about it in cross-examination. It was enough for them to have brought out the prejudice and dirt and then leave it alone.

"MORE OF THE DIRT."

He did not know what motive Mrs. Cooke had in producing a letter written to her by Lady Sackville. This letter, so far from showing undue influence on the part of the lady, proved the contrary. It was an admission that Sir John had said the day before—and that she could not help it—that he could make his will as he pleased, and that he was going to do so. That, so far from Lady Sackville being a person who could influence him, he was the person who was dangling before her, day after day, the prospect of what she was going to get by his will, so as to increase her attentions and friendship for him. How was that undue influence by her?

Was there anything in the letter which had the slighest resemblance to the suggestion that she was wearily waiting for all she thought this man's death would bring her? It was only more of the dirt that had been flung at this lady. They had had this man's diaries for 12 years. Let them point to one word in those diaries showing that this lady had acted to him in any manner other than in a perfectly proper way as a lady friend.

Counsel concluded: "There never was a case attempted to be fixed upon a more flimsy pretext, and I ask you to scout the idea that Lord and Lady Sackville have been guilty either of fraud or undue influence."

MR. SMITH'S REPLY.

THE STRONG PERSONALITY OF LADY SACKVILLE.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., rose immediately to reply. He said the case was extremely simple. Lady Sackville said: "I was attracted by this man for his own sake. If he had not had a farthing in the world I should have liked him as much." That was one view. The other view was that Lady Sackville's object in prosecuting the acquaintance accidentally begun was to exploit Sir John Scott's wealth, and to obtain as large a portion of it as she could for herself and for her family.

The evidence and the documents showed that Sir John Scott was a man who, over and over again, gave way to Lady Sackville because he was alarmed of and dominated by her temper, a man who was very apt to spend himself on trifles, a man whose physical health was not strong, and a man who, dealing with a person like Lady Sackville, was constitutionally incapable of asserting himself and resisting an argument or a fight.

He asked the jury whether, in all their acquaintance with the courts, they ever saw a lady of a more arresting and dominating personality, who showed at every stage of her cross-examination how completely she was mistress of herself, who showed a more extraordinary and a more uncanny cleverness in the witness-box than Lady Sackville? The jury had seen in the witness-box one of the strongest and most striking personalities they had met in their lives.

THE LOVE STORY.

Referring to the incident between Lady Sackville and Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Smith said that Lady Sackville was in direct conflict with his witnesses. One party must be saying what was not true. Lady Sackville was actually brave enough to ask them to believe that she, an accomplished woman of the world, had never noticed that Mr. Walter Scott was following her about, but that that which she had never noticed was appreciated by a lynx-eyed septuagenarian (her father). No such story had ever before been told by a woman with the hope that men of the jury would believe it. Who would be most likely to notice such a thing—a man or a woman? It was curious that none of the other ladies in the house noticed these alleged attentions. Therefore, they started with the overwhelming balance of probability against the story that Lady Sackville had told in regard to Walter Scott.

If her story were true, Walter Scott was a lascivious blackguard, and she should have had no mercy on him. Her story, however, was that he went to Sir John and uttered the cruellest calumny that a man could utter against a woman—that she had made vile proposals to him. When she saw Sir John she did not tell him, but allowed him to question her. There never was a woman in the history of the world, if that story were true, but would have said it was a lie, and would have given a swift and complete answer to one of the most shameful slanders that a man could utter of a woman. He suggested that she did not do so because there was not a word of truth in it, and because she was not ready with her own story at the time. He asked the jury to believe that Walter's explanation was the true one.

PENALTY TO CONTEST THE WILL.

Then there came the question of the codicil, which provided that if any of the relatives contested the will their benefits would go. Could they accept Lady Sackville's explanation that the idea originated with Sir John Scott? He asked the jury to believe that the idea originated with Lady Sackville herself, and that she put it into Sir Johns' head.

As to the production of Lady Sackville's letter to Mrs. Cooke, it showed in a moment her bitter disappointment, and she told the truth, namely, that for ten years Sir John's promises had been dangling before her weary eyes. Lady Sackville had tried to say that it was only during the past two years that these things had happened, but what a light did the letter throw upon the whole of their ten years' relationship. It contained the lady's admission that for ten years Sir John's promises had been dangling before her weary eyes. What were her eyes weary of? He suggested that they were weary of writing.

THE SUMMING UP.

THE JUDGE AND THE LIBRARY ALLEGATION.

Sir Samuel Evans, in summing up, said there was no question here that the testator, when he made his will, was of sound mind, and there was no question that he knew and approved of the contents of the will.

It was not often that it was sought to set aside a will on the ground of alleged fraud, and, as far as he was concerned, he failed to see how any jury could say that these dispositions to Lady Sackville had been obtained by some fraud or other.

Sir John was a man of artistic temperament, a man of education, and a man who occupied the highest positions. He was a trustee of the National Gallery, and came into contact with men in the highest position, and the jury should have regard to this fact in considering the question of the will.

The jury would remember that he left Lady Sackville a number of special gifts, including a necklace formerly belonging to Catherine Pair. Comments had been made of the value of these things, and of the amount left to Lady Sackville, but the jury would probably come to the conclusion that assuming both parties were in earnest, it was never intended by Sir John that the beautiful objects of art which he had collected were to be dispersed. Sir John, in one of his letters, stated that he had found a kindred spirit to whom he could confide his fine art collection. It was true that Lady Sackville might dispose of them to-morrow, but he douted very much if that were her intention, and the jury might take it that Sir John never intended them to be disposed of at all, that he thought he had secured a custodian for them, and that they would find a home with other similar treasures at Knole. That explained why he had given them to Lady Sackville, and that was why he had left this £150,000.

THE CRUCIAL POINT.

It was for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that such a dominating influence had been obtained and was exercised by Lady Sackville over Sir John that she made him make a will that expressed, not his own wishes so far as concerned the provisions for Lord and Lady Sackville, but her wishes. That was the crucial point in the case.

Great importance had been attached by the defendants to the pecuniary advances made, but these advances were subsequent to the execution of the will. They amounted to £84,000, spread over a period of 12 years, and with regard to £38,000 a complete explanation was given by Lady Sackville. They were advanced upon certain mortgages on Knole, and were on a perfect business outing.

The advance of the money, no doubt showed that considerable influence had been obtained over this gentlemen; but if they regarded him as a generous person who was desirous of being a benefactor, it was difficult to see how the making of these gifts and the receiving of them over a series of years had any relation to the question whether or not the will of 1900 was obtained by undue influence.

Did it not show, by the mere fact that he was willing to make the advances to release the interest on the mortgages and the personal securities, that he was acting according to his own wishes when he made the will of 1900?

Proceeding to speak of what he termed the Arbuthnot incident, his lordship said that the incident was a disagreeable one for everybody, whichever side was true. It was a very extraordinary circumstance. The case, when it was first put upon the paper, was that Sir John executed a codicil which, it was requested, should be added to the testamentary papers. Therefore, at that time, the suggestion was that there had been a codicil taking away, in large measure, the benefits which the will would have carried to the Shackville family, but Mr. Smith had rightly said be could not show that that codicil had been made, or that there was any missing document at all.

The incident was so extraordinary that it required very careful consideration. It depended entirely upon the evidence of Major Arbuthnot on the one side, and upon the evidence of Lady Sackville and her daughter on the other. Sir John kept a very careful diary, but there was nothing in it which would point to any such occurence as Mjaor Arbuthnot had described. The jury were entitled to say which they believed, and whether or not such a story were entirely in keeping with Lady Sackville's character.

His lordship also dealt with the letter to Mrs. Cooke, and said no doubt the production of the letter did upset Lady Sackville somewhat, but the jury were entitled to say whether or not words "dangled before my weary eyes" meant anything more than that she was getting tired of the whole thing.

If the jury thought that, by reason of the wiles or domination or influence Lady Sackville exercised—not in the ordinary way—but to compel him to make a will which he had no desire to make at all, they were entitled to say so. On he other hand, if the influence exercised were legitimate influence, the result of friendship or out of a community to interests, arising out of art or their natures, then it would be perfectly legitimate, and, although in certain aspects they might not approve of it, it was not undue influence.

KING AND QUEEN'S TOUR IN LANCASHIRE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

On arrival at Warrington on July 7th, at the commencement of the tour, the King opened a new span of the bridge over the Mersey, connecting Lancashire with Cheshire.

Photo:—The King pressing the button and performing the ceremony.

THE KING AT BRISTOL.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

His Majesty inspects the Indian Mutiny and Crimean Veterans.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 11.

Fashions for the seaside, the countryside, the mountains, and moors are the only modes of the moment. With abandoned all interest everyone has abandoned all interest in ultra-fashionable frocks for town festivities. We all are keen on what has a pretty and fascinating holiday air. Gowns that will do for country garden-parties, for the promenade at smart resorts, of course, are in demand; but there is the stamp of holiday freshness and simplicity on hats and gowns alike. Linen, crepon, lawn, and serges in white and cream are simply a rage, and to lingerie frocks there is no end. Crepon is far and away the most popular; it is an ideal material for holiday wear.

A CHARMING CREPON GOWN.

For example, what could be more becoming, and yet as useful, as the really delightful little model realised in simple white crepon, and possessing one of the newest varieties of the draped tunic. A very smart effect is produced by the stole revers of orchid-purple satin, finishing below the waist with fringed ends. The waistband is also of purple satin, and there is a very dainty Medici collar and vest of cream lace. The smart little chapeau is of white straw, and has a full crown of purple velvet and one tall mauve iris erected plume-like in the front.

A CHILD'S HOLIDAY OVERALL.

Here is a very desirable little garment indeed for the small girl's country holiday, and the pattern should have a strong appeal for the mother of a family. It is a thoroughly useful overall, and is meant to be fashioned in dark-blue linen. The trimming consists of brown holland embroideries worked in red and blue. The kilting at the back makes it free and comfortable wear for the child romping on the sands or in the fields, and the low neck is delightfully cool.

A PRETTY MUSLIN BLOUSE.

There is simply no end to the varieties and styles of the lingerie blouse, which is infinitely more popular than ever. White muslin is in great favour, and this very charming design is of white muslin, with collar, cuffs, and dainty little "waist" panels of white embroidered linen. White net frills finish the sleeves daintily, and the waistband is of blue satin, to match the tiny cravat at the low-cut neck. Pretty little blue fancy buttons are a nice finish to the front.

THE BIRTH OF THE ATOM.

SCIENTISTS' STARTLING DISCOVERY.

"It is no over-statement to say that this will prove to be one of the greatest discoveries ever made in chemistry, and will possibly lead to a solution of the fundamental problem of chemical science, namely, the nature and relationships of the elements."

These striking words were used by Professor G. D. Thane (Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences) at the Assembly of Faculties at University College, Gower-street, yesterday, after mentioning that Sir W. Ramsay's successor as director of the Chemical Laboratories was Professor Norman Collie.

"I cannot record that appointment," he said, "withou referring to the remarkable series of investigations that Professor Collie, in conjunction with Mr. Patterson, has brought to a successful issue during the session. They have investigated the effects produced on gases at low pressure by high potential electric discharges. As a result of these investigations it is now established that neon and helium can be obtained when the electrical discharge passes through hydrogen under suitable conditions. Other products of a hitherto unknown character are also obtained.

"These starling results appeared to indicate either a synthesis or a transmutation of elements, or it may be both combined."

The discoveries to which Professor Thane referred were the subject of a special article in "The Daily Chronicle" of February 11.

Professor Thane also called attention to the baronetcy conferred on Sir Gwynne Evans, and announced that it was he who gave £50,000 to promote the incorporation of the college in the university. It is only now, after six years have elapsed, that he allowed them to make known the fact.

AMERICA'S SURGICAL MARVELS.

FINGERS v. FORCEPS.

According to Dr. George Suffa, who read a paper on June 26 before the American Homœopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological Society at Chicago, tucks are being used a great deal this year as a remedy for the perplexing ailment known to the laity as cross-eyes and to men of science as convergent strabismus. The method of clearing the complicated vision of these unfortunate people consists in taking a tuck in of the muscles that control the ball of the eye. For years eye doctors have been using their little shears and snipping the muscle that makes the eye misbehave. Then Dr. Suffa invented the method of tightening up the muscle on the other side, just as a man tightens his braces.

Among the novel results of the year's work, as reported in the meeting, was the discovery by Dr. Harold Foster, of New York, of a method of removing tonsils with the finger. "It is very simple," said he. "I put the patient to sleep, and then reach down and pick them like cherries—snap, and it's all over. It takes about 15secs. You must have a strong grip."

Another speaker at Chicago lamented that American allopaths had not accepted the challenge of the American homœopaths to compete in the treatment and cure of a selected assortment of maladies, each according to his special school, the effect of the test cases to be judged by a jury representing allopaths and homœopaths equally. In no other way, it was suggested, can a profitable decision be reached regarding the most successful methods of treatment, and in the absence of such a trial by jury the public would remain as mystified about their ailments and their cures as in the days when the practice of medicine was regarded as the rankest empiricism. "No wonder so many people are crying, 'A plague on both your houses,' and turning for help to electrics, mind-healers, Christian Scientists, New Thoughters, and other irregulars."—"Daily Telegraph."

PAGE-BOY SENATORS.

COMEDY IN THE WASHINGTON CHAMBER.

The new york correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on June 29:—

Visitors to the Senate in Washington were amused to find that august body composed of a score of boys in knee-breeches and white shirts, who were pasisng resolutions with lighting speed. They were pages employed to attend upon the Senate. What punishment will be inflicted on them for their violation of the dignity of the Upper Chamber is still undecided.

The mock session was constituted five minutes after the adjournment of the Senate, when the head page sprang into the vice-president's chair and vigorously wielded the Speaker's gavel. With portentous solemnity another page, distinguished by blue knickerbockers, introduced a Bill to raise the wages of all the pages from £15 to £40 a month. An amendment raising the wages to £400 a month was unanimously adopted.

A Bill to prohibit senators from using "fire-water or any other kind of water" was passed.

The "Chamber" was discussing a Bill for placing a Maxim silencer on the Serjeant-at-Arms when that official appeared in the doorway. The affrighted pages promptly hid under the Presidential rostrum, whence they were ignominiously hauled forth by the Serjeant's assistants.

DID YOU COMMIT MURDER.

QUESTION BY EMPLOYER.

The employer in this country does not, as a rule, beat about the bush when seeking information about the man who wishes to enter his employ, but for real directness in this respect one has to cross the Atlantic. I have before me a form to be filled up by applicants for employment by the Bohlen-Huse Ice Company, of Memphis, Tennesseee. After a few introductory particulars about age, height, weight, education, health, and so forth, the company gets to business with the query, "Did you ever commit murder?" I presume that as no one would confess to a murder even in the U. S. A. unless some material advantage was to be obtained by the confession, a reply in the affirmative would be a recommendation for a job with the Bohlen-Huse Ice Company. No doubt cold-blooded people would be useful in the ice business.—"Truth."

THE ROYAL PARTY.

VISIT TO HOGHTON TOWER.

The place was Hoghton Tower. Built in an age when the lord of the land felt the need of defence against his neighbours, it was castle without and home within. There was but one way of approach, and it was guarded by the three towers. The walls on the other sides sprang sheer from precipitous descents which defied attack, and this was how strength watched over culture and refinement and gave them security. The old air still clings to the place. In its courtyards, with their weather-worn steps, the dovecot in the corner, the many gables and the mullioned windows, and in the secluded garden, time stands still and there is kindly dealing with the things of ages long past.

The King and Queen had luncheon here with Sir James de Houghton, a man of exalted rank in the baronetage, and when the meal was over the King went on the terrace to see the Holcombe Harriers. When James I. was at Hoghton he hunted with this pack and had such satisfaction with the sport that he gave the master the right to hunt over fourteen townships and the privilege of wearing the Royal colours of scarlet and gold.

THE KING AND THE PACK.

The pack came round the King, licking his hand in the expectation of being fed. The King planted an oak sapling before returning to the Queen, who, with the Royal suit and the family at Hoghton, had taken up positions in the walled-in garden before a battery of cameras whose duty it was to take a record of all who sat down with the second King to be the guest of the De Hoghtons.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTION.

A lady who answered an advertisement in the "Morning Post" for "Lady for Position of Trust—highest references" was asked to call at 10, Gray's Inn Road, and there found that the position of trust was that of a collector for "The Children's Rescue and Holiday League." She was told that she might select her own district, the City being specially commended to her, and for remuneration she would receive half of the amount she managed to collect. The Children's Rescue and Holiday League already figures in Truth Cautionary List on account of the disproportionate amount of the funds which go in expenses, and it is likely to remain there so long as an initial charge of 50 per cent. is deducted for expenses of collection.

A WOMAN'S FAITH CURE.

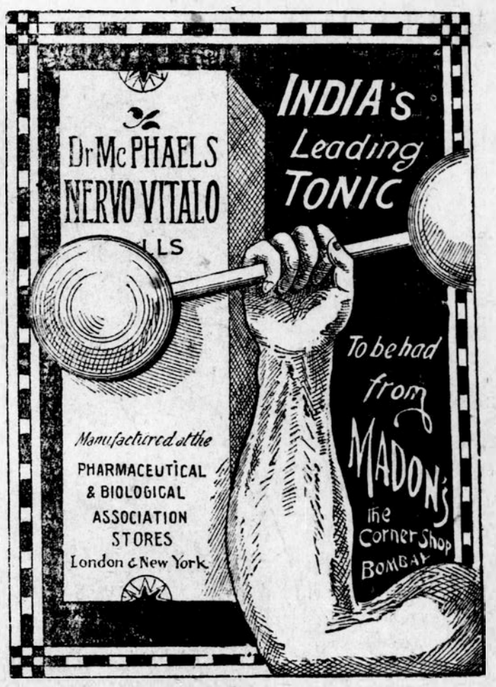
SUDDEN RECOVERY AFTER FIVE YEARS IN BED.

After lying helpless for more than five years Mrs. Jordan, wife of a mechanic at Silverton, Deon, has astonished her friends by getting up and walking.

She declared that a miracle had been wrought in her. She received a message, she says, early in the week that she would be cured. When she asked that some slippers should be placed by her bedside in the tent in which she lay near her husband's cottage her sister told her that the slippers she wore five years ago could not be found. Mrs. Thomas, a visitor from Liverpool interested in faith-healing, who prophesied that before she returned to the north Mrs. Jorden would walk again, bought a new pair of slippers and placed them at the bedside.

Mrs. Jordan states that one morning her legs began to pulsate. She rose, put on the slippers,and walked into the cottage. Her aged father and the sister who has cared for her for the last five years had not risen, and she lit the fire and prepared breakfast for them. Her husband was sent for from work, and visitors have flocked to see her during the week-end.

A medical correspondent writes: A scientific inquirer investigating the above case would, of course, direct his attention to the question: Why did Mrs. Jordan spend five years in bed? Temperamental and psychological facts sometimes account for much apparent suffering, as well as for apparent cures! "Daily Mail."



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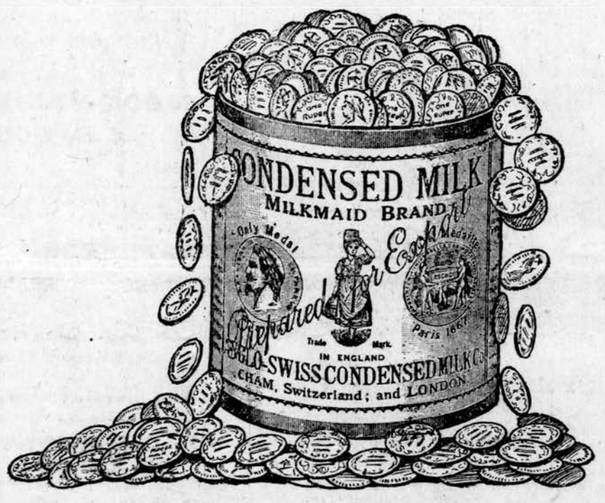

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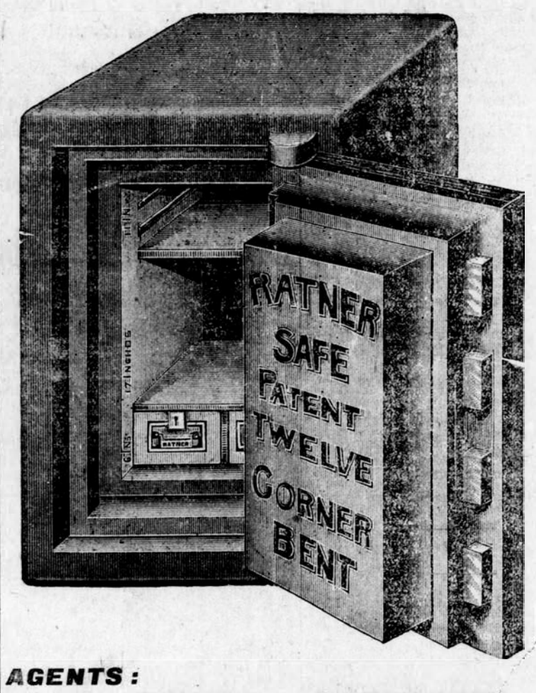

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